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Wednesday, April 30, 1975
Vaisakha 10, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 30, 1975/Vaisakha 10, 1897 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the said demise of Shri Kashi Nath Pandey, who passed away at Lucknow on the 28th April, 1975 at the age of 62.

Shri Pandey was a Member of Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1957—70. Earlier he had been a Member of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council during the years 1954—57. A prominent labour leader from Uttar Pradesh, Shri Pandey was the President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress in 1964 and 1965. He represented our country twice in the ILO Conference held at Geneva, and also attended a meeting of Labour Education experts in Switzerland. He participated in the Conference of International Plantation Workers' Federation at Holland and also attended the Conference of Labour Leaders of Non-aligned Countries in Yugoslavia. A soft spoken and amiable person, Shri Pandey always championed the cause of working class in Parliament and outside.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence as a mark of respect.

The Members stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Representations from West Bengal for setting up Industries in the State

*833. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received representations from the Government of West Bengal regarding (i) permission for setting up industrial units of different capacities, (ii) extension of existing units, (iii) transfer of industrial units outside the State, and (iv) supply of raw materials;

(b) if so, facts about such representations made during the years 1972—75; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House

Statement

Communications received in this Ministry from the State Government of West Bengal during the last 3 years relate both to individual cases as well as to the general question of the numbers of letters of intent and industrial licences issued in recent years for setting up industrial undertakings in West Bengal. Representations in regard to individual cases are considered in accordance with the procedure followed for processing of applications for industrial approval and the results have been communicated to the parties concerned and to the State Government from time to time. As

regards the general question of the number of industrial approvals issued for West Bengal the State Government have been assured that due consideration is being given to regional development while issuing industrial approvals.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The statement is very brief. It could have been read out.

The reply given to my question shows that the Government is having a very sympathetic and favourable attitude towards development of industries in West Bengal. In view of the good intentions expressed by the hon. Minister, who himself is also a good man, I want to know from him how many letters of intent and industrial licences have been issued to West Bengal during the last three years and how many refused.

Is it a fact that more than 68 industies have been transferred from West Bengal during the last three years?

May I know whether expansion of companies like Phillips, J. Stone etc., has taflen place outside West Bengal under benami titles, and if so, the steps taken by the Government to stop the transfer of industries and prevent the benami companies having their capital in Calcutta and outside?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The letters of intent that were allowed for West Bengal in 1972 were 47, in 1973 it was 62 and in 1974 it was 96. Industrial licences issued were 54 in 1972, 41 in 1973 and 107 in 1974. Out of these, the figures for the backward areas are 8, 10 and 32 year-wise for the years 1972 to 1974. The licences are 15, 9 and 37.

I would like the hon., Member to judge the letters of intent given with reference to the number of applications. I would only say that I have given special instructions to see that in view of the considerable unemployment problem of West Bengal merely on the ground that there is over-all capacity in the rest of the country, we should not refuse letters of intent or industrial licences.

Since these figures were compiled, the Licensing Committee has met and 76 cases which related to West Bengal came up for consideration and 11 were cleared. Twenty seven were to be taken up by the Industries Department of the West Bengal Government with the various administrative Ministries here, and I understand that they are being taken up. Regarding 2 cases, neither the parties nor the West Bengal Government pressed for them. A large number of industrial licences and letters of intent are also in the hands of the West Bengal Development Corporation, but to me the most important thing is to see that these industrial licences are converted into industrial production, rather than remaning as a piece of paper.

So far as the second question regarding transfer of industries from West Bengal is concerned, we shall not permit any industry to be transferred, but if the existing industries in West Bengal would like to have another unit in another State for the manufacture of some items, we cannot prevent them on the plea that we should have allowed them to continue in West Bengal.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My second question relates to the supply of raw materials. Is it a fact that due to the lack of supply of raw materials and also adequate orders from outside, big industries like Hind Motors Texmaco and Jessops are facing serious constraints and already they have started laying off their workers? Is it also a fact that in Howrah which, according to a recent U. N. survey, is the biggest centre of small-scale engineering units, for want of raw materials as well as orders, there is a large number of closures of such small-scale units and laying off is taking place? If so, I want to know from the Government how they will help to remove these snags.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Last year there was some shortage of raw materials like copper, tin and wood pulp, it is true, but this year the position is much better because the STC has adequate stocks. So far as Jessop is concerned, its production has increased. It was the highest last year. There has not been any cause of laying off. Regarding Texmaco, I do not know, because it is one of the units which is already involved in wagon making, and wagon industry, as a whole, requires considerable attention at the hands of the Government, because this creates a lot of problems for a large number of ancillary engineering units in West Bengal whose prosperity entirely depends on the wagon order being secured. We are trying to do our best. Regarding Hindustan Motors, the problem of selling cars has come up, and we are examining it so that lay-off may be avoided.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What about the small scale industry?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We would like to see that fullest opportunities and raw material are made available to the small scale industry. West Bengal has a tradition of engineering industries, and the full potential of this development is possible only if the engineering industries are geared for more of export production.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: While replying to the first question of the hon. Member, the hon. Minister has said that he has given certain figures as to how many letters of intent and licences have been issued year-wise from 1972 to 1974. He has mentioned there that 59 letters of intent and 37 licences had already been issued for the backward districts within the State. I would like to know from have been established so far or what is the progress there or if an appreciable progress has not been made yet, whether the Government of India will take special measures so that the industry may come up in the backward regions of the State, especially Cooch-Behar?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We have decided to call a meeting of the Industries Ministers of the eastern region on the 19th or 20th of May in Delhi, and we would like to discuss all the problems connected with the conversion of letters of intent into industrial licences or creating this capacity. I would like also to discuss with the major trade union leaders. This seems to be a problem which requires to be tackled from all angles to create an atmosphere to further the interest of industrial develoment.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Since West Bengal is potentially very strong for its engineering industries traditionally, and the skill of the labour and other necessary factors led to the growth of the industry, is it not a fact that industrialists and entrepreneurs, who have been in this field for the last one decade, after 1968 when the recession period started, for obvious reasons, started shifting their units outside West Bengal or did they deliberately apply for new licences in other States, even which they had not implemented after obtaining the licences?

My specific question, in this regard, to the Minister is this. West Bengal Government, it is understood, did make an appeal to the Central Government to consider those applications and licences which are very much at the moment priority-based in West Bengal. But the industrialists are applying for licences for priority items of industry for other States, thus depriving the State of West Bengal, and are applying for licences for items which are not priority items for West Bengal. I would like to know from him whether it is in his knowledge or not? (2) Two biggest units of West Bengal—Britannia Engineering and Shalimar Works—both of them are engaged in heavy industrial activities. These two units are closed for the last three years and one is under lock-out. Britannia is closed for three years.

Repeated intimation from the State to the Centre was given. And now about 10,000 working class people are on the verge of starvation and the Central Government had assured all possible support in 1972-73 to take up those cases of big units, I mean heavy industrial units. In that case, what are you going to do about Britannia and Shalimar Works?

SHRI T. A. PAI: So far as the industrialists of West Bengal wanting to have industries outside West Bengal, creating that kind of an atmosphere in the Industrial Development Ministry is concerned, I am not aware of it. As far as I am concerned, it would be our positive endeavour to see that as many industrial units as possible, provided necessary entrepreneurship is coming forward, are helped. This requires creation of a proper atmosphere. At one stage when West Bengal was in difficulty, many other States were offering lucrative incentives to industrialists by way of all kinds of concessions. That might have been responsible for some of the diversion.

So far as the Britannia and the Shalimar companies are concerned, we have looked into the working of the Britannia Co. We would have liked to take it over. But our experience of most of these engineering units is that these are a century-old units and are absolutely obsolete. Even we in the Government cannot take over with the best of management unless we put in very heavy investment and have a modernisation programme. For lack of resources, it was not possible for us to enter this field and manufacture the same type of road rollers which others were also manufacturing. Anyway, we have heeded to the request of the West Bengal Government that this unit of the Britannia should be handed over to them under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act and orders will be passed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: With regard to the expansion of existing units and starting new units in West Bengal, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, in a public statement or speech, a few weeks ago, has gone on record saying that in his opinion only the big business houses have the capacity to be allowed to enter this field or to expand their existing units because, in his view, the medium-scale entrepreneurs and small-scale entrepreneurs have not got the resources or the capacity. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Centre shares this view of the West Bengal Chief Minister that mainly big business houses should be given the licences and the letters of intent and that medium-scale entrepreneurs and small-scale entrepreneurs need not be encouraged because they have not got the capacity. I want to know whether the Centre shares this view and, if that is so, that is also affecting the consideration of these applications for the licences and the letters of intent.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I do not know what the Chief Minister of West Bengal has observed. But if it means that in certain lines of essential production, the existing units with a little investment and balancing of equipment could provide higher opportunities for employment, perhaps, that view could be justified. I do not share the opinion that the industrial development should depend upon some big business houses or big capitalists. We will not make any discrimination in their favour. Certainly, all others who are willing to come forward will be positively helped.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. About the licences and the letters of intent which you referred to earlier, giving figures for the last three years, how many of them were given to big business houses?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I do not have the information. If you like, I will furnish that information. But I am sure that out of these in respect of a large number of applications, as I have

seen the letters of intent that have been given, nearly 90 per cent of them are below Rs. 5 crores going to a large number of entrepreneurs. But it does not mean that all these will be brought in existence unlesss some positive steps are also taken.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has received any memorandum from the electric bulbs industry. Most of them are small-scale units. They are facing a crisis for want of raw materials. Most of the units have closed down. About 60,000 workers have been out of employment. I want to know what steps the Government is going to take to supply the raw materials and to provide marketing facilities so that they can sell their products in the market.

Secondly, I would also like to know whether the Government is aware of the fact that the J. K. Aluminium factory near Asansol has closed down. About 21 months have passed. About 3,500 workers have been out of employment. I want to know whether the Government is going to take over that unit and what steps the Government is going to take to reopen that factory.

SHRI T. A. PAI: May I know what was the first industry you referred to?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Electric Bulb Industry.

SHRI T. A. PAI: So far as the Bulb industry is concerned, I find that the capacity utilisation has gone down very much in the country. I do not know whether it is due to lack of enough demand or on account of their high capacity that has been created. If the problem is that of raw materials and that is why the production has gone down, I would like to look into it and give every help.

So far as the aluminium factory is concerned, the Government is likely to review the prices of aluminium along with the electricity charges that are levied by the various Electricity Boards, and when we come to a reasonable conclusion, I am sure the West Bengal factory will have a chance of being revived.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बतलाया है कि कुछ आशय पत्रों को लाइसेंस में बदला जायगा । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जिनको लाइसेंस मिले हुए है, लेकिन उनका उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है, उनके सामने क्या कठिनाइयां है, क्या आप उनसे अवगत है ? यदि नहीं है तो क्या आप उनकी कठिनाइयो की जांच करेंगे ताकि उन लाइसेंसज का ठीक से उपयोग हो तथा इसके लिये आप कौन से उपाय करगे ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे कितने आशय पत्र है जिनको आप लाइसेंस में बदलने जा रहे है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We would certainly like to look into it as to why the letters of intent are not converted into industrial licences and the industrial licences are not implemented. If there are genuine difficulties, they will have to be sorted out. We would certainly like to see that the letters of intent and industrial licences don't act as some kind of an inhibition in creating new capacity or the necessary capacity in the country.

Harassment to Small Newspapers while checking their Circulation for allotment of Newsprint Quota

*835. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received from the small newspapers and journals that they are being harassed while checking their circulation for the allotment of newsprint quota; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to avoid harassment to the small newspapers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir, However, there had been representations against lower asessments.

(b) Does not arise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: To eliminate the difficulties faced by the small newspapers in connection with the checking of circulation, according to the report that has been given to us, we were informed that the assessment of newspaper circulation has been decentralised and that, from last year, Government is conducting it at four centres—Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and New Delhi. Is it a fact that, because of having these four centres, the newspaper editors and publishers are required to make a number of trips to the centres till the final assessment of circulation is completed?

I would also like to know this. Instead of allowing the work to be done through the officer in charge of assessment and circulation, would they rely on the authentic reports of the auditors?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: I don't think the propietors or managers are required to go to the centres often; they go to the centres only when they are not satisfied about the assessment of the circulation made by the circulation team. Normally, the assessmnt of the team is correct.

So far as the question of chartered accountants is concerned, unfortunately, we found that in some cases the chartered accountants' certificates do not adhere to reality because the chartered accountant's certificate says "according to the books shown to me". A chartered Accountant does not held an enquiry; he only verifies the books shown to him. So, it is not that we don't rely on the profession as such, but unfortunately the profession has this limitation, whereas the circulation assessment team can go into it further and hold an enquiry.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: I have with me the Economic Times, Bombay Edition, dated 29th Apri 1974. A news report appeared on that date that at least 25 per cent of about 3,000 newspapers and periodicals recommended to the Government for issue of newsprint quota are stated to be either fictitious parties or those in gloves with certain currupt elements in official agencies which are adept in circumventing regulations and exploiting the loopholes thereof to make quick money. In the same report it is also mentioned that, when one of the importers wrote letters to all those parties whose names were listed in the Bulletin that is published by the Commerce Ministry, it was found that a number of parties were fictitious. While on the one side the genuine newspaper publishers and periodical publishers and editors are harassed, on the other hand such malpractices are going on. Will the hon. Minister assure that such malpractices will be completely eliminated and under the garb of checking these malpractices if genuine small newspapers are harassed, that harassment will be stopped.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): There is one thing on which my hon. friend and I agree. The hon. Mebmer is a highly intelligent person. If he will look into the question himself, he will find a contradiction. Either circulation check is needed or not needed. Obviously. hat he is quting justifies that circulation check is needed, and one circulation check is needed...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Because you have mentioned me as a highly intelligent person, some of these persons are raising a privilege issue.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I hope the privilege motion is not against me for spotting an intelligent person.

The main point that I am trying to raise is that the circulation team naturally goes into it. No harrassment is meant and whenever a case has been brought to my notice, I have taken a very serious view of it. But you will kindly see the situation that had been prevailing in the past when there was newsprint shortage and there was black-marketing. There were people who tried to take advantage of that situation. We do try and make an attempt to eliminate them. We have succeeded in many cases, but I would not claim that we have succeeded in every case.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि वीकली पेपर्स को यदि स्टण्डर्ड कागज दिया जाय तो वह कम खर्च होता है, लेकिन इधर कुछ दिनों से हिन्दी वीकली पेपर्स को स्टैण्डर्ड कागज नहीं मिल रहा है, छोटा कागज मिल रहा है, ऐसा क्यों है ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल: जो कागज नेपा से बाहर आता है, वह स्टण्डर्ड कागज का ही होता है। लेकिन पिछले दिनों कुछ कागज नेपा में ऐसा बना था जो स्टैण्डर्ड साइज का नहीं था, लेकिन उसको कोटे में नहीं दिया गया, एक्स्ट्रा आफर किया गया था, जिनको कोटे से ज्यादा लेना हो, वे उसको ले सकते थे। कुछ लोगों ने उसको लिया था। फिर भी माननीय सदस्य की नजर में कोई खास केस हो तो मुझे बतलायें, मैं देख लूगा।

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that there are sizeable number of so-called small newspapers which on the one hand are far below the journalistic standards and indulge in blackmailing and on the other hand the number of their paid subscribers is much less than what they claim and thus they sell the newsprint quota in black market. May I know from the hon. Minister whether expeditious steps will be taken to check the growth of such small newspapers?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: This is a fact that there are some papers which are below the level and standards of good journalism. Of course, we are all concerned about yellow journalism, but the recent trend about not keeping the normal standards and norms of journalism and the dignity of journalism is also causing concern.. I hope the voice of this House and of the profesion, the saner sections in the profession, will prevail and an atmosphere will be created for healthy journalism Even if there is criticism, it should be a dignified criticism.

डॉ० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे: क्या यह बात सही है कि ऐसे बहुत से समाचार पत्र हैं, जो काफी बड़ी संख्या में निकल रहे है तथा उनके सरक्युलेशन के सर्टिफिकेट भी प्राप्त हो चुका है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी उनको अखबारी कागज का कोटा नही मिल रहा है। दूसरी ओर ऐसे समाचार पत्र भी हैं जो उस निर्धारित संख्या से कम निकलते हैं जो बतलाई गई है, लेकिन उनको लगातार कोटा दिया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिये आपने क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई हुई है ? जिनको वास्तव में कोटा मिलना चाहिये उनको अखबारी कागज का कोटा न देकर जो उपेक्षा बरती जा रही है, उसकी क्या वजह है ? तथा कुछ अखबार कोटा गबन करते है।

श्री आई० के० गुजराल: जिनके खिलाफ शिकायत आती है, हर शिकायत पर गौर किया जाता है, लेकिन उनमें हर शिकायत जैनुअन नहीं होती है। जिनको कागज मिलना चाहिये उनको जरूर दिया जाना चाहिये और जो लोग एप्लाई करते है उनको जरूर दिया जाता है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : 5, 5 साल से नहीं मिल रहा है, मध्यप्रदेश के कई पत्र जिनमें रतलाम का रत्नपुरी उज्जन से 'अवन्तिका' तथा मंदसौर से जो अखबार निकलते हैं, उनको कागज नहीं मिल रहा है । ये सभी छोटे अखबार हैं ।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले अंचलों से जो अखबार निकलते हैं वह सरकार की नीतियों को किसानों तक पहुंचाते हैं और पिछड़े अंचल की समस्याओं को सरकार तक पहुंचाने के वह माध्यम भी हैं । उनके अन्दर पत्रकारिता की कोई गरिमा नहीं होती । आपका जो नियम है कि 2,000 से अधिक अगर सरकुलेशन है तो उसकी जांच पड़ताल की जाती है,उससे नीचे जिन अखबारों का सर्कुलेशन है उनकी जांच नहीं की जाती है और उनको अखबारी कागज का कोटा वैसे ही दे दिया जाता है । तो क्या आपके पास ऐसे पत्रों की तरफ से शिकायत आयी है कि जिनका सर्कुलेशन 2,000 से कम है फिर भी उनको अखबारी कागज का कोटा नहीं मिलता है यदि हां, तो उनमें से कितनी शिकायतों को आप ने निपटाया है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: During 1973, the circulation claims of 497 newspapers in 51 different publication centres spread over 14 States and Union Territories were investigated. The checks revealed exaggeration in circulation claims to the tune of 9.95 lakhs copies per publishing day.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Most of the small newspapers are not getting the required newsprint quota. Will the Government kindly investigate into a widely alleged fact that a newspaper published from Bhubneswar under the name of Dharitri is getting newsprint quota for 10,000 copies, where as its circulation is hardly 2,000?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: As it is an individual case, I am unable to reply.

Production of G.L.S. and F.T. Lamps by Philips India Limited

*836. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) licensed capacity and actual production of GLS and FL lamps by the Philips India Ltd.;

(b) whether the Company has been given permission for the expansion of production of GLS and FT lamps;

(c) if so, the conditions thereof;

(d) whether the above company has fulfilled the export obligations fixed to it in other items during the past; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of House.

Statement

(a)

	Licensed capacity (M. Nos.)	Production (M. Nos.)	
	1972	1973	1974
GLS Lamps	8.00	19.85	20.81	23.23
Fluorescent Lamps	1.5	3.62	3.30	4.25

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The firm's application for expansion of capcity for GLS Lamps and fluorescent tubes is under consideration.

(d) and (e). The firm has not yet gone into production in the items of electronics (variable gang condensers and tape recorders) for which industrial licences were granted in September/November, 1974 entailing export obligation. The question of fulfilment of export obligation has not, therefore, arisen so far in this case.

Production of burners, infra-red and GLS lamps (500-1500 W), MV Lamps and Halogen lamps, for which industrial licence was granted entailing export obligation, is reported to have commenced a few months back. The question of fulfilment of expert obligation would therefore arise 18 months thereafter.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Statement shows that the licensed capacity for GLS Lamps is 8.00 million numbers, while the production in 1974 was 23.23 million numbers. For flourescent lamps, the licensed capacity is 1.5 million numbers and the production in 1974 is 4.25 million numbers. This is without the permission of the Government. There is a report in the Economic Times of April 3 that the MRTP Commission has approved this expansion. This Company is a foreign monopoly group and is indulging in malpractices not only in respect of these items, but in radios also. Where the capacity is 24,000, but they are producing 6.5 lakhs. Other industrial units are also doing that without the Government permission. I would like to know, if the Government has got any machinery to find out cases where they are exceeding the licensed capacity without permission. If so, what steps are taken by Government to check this malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI). It is distressing to say that some of these foreign companies are exceeding the capacity for which they are licensed. I would not say most of them, but at least, I have seen some of the instances. What concerns us is the remittances that become possible or become necessary as a result of this increased production. I find that the Industrial Development Regulations Act, Section 24 gives us powers only to punish them with a fine of Rs. 5,000 or send somebody to jail. I feel, that is totally inadequate. I would have preferred even if under FERA this situation is taken care of. I would certainly like to examine whether there should not be a penalty in foregn exchange at least twice the amount remitted outside the country so that this practice may be stopped.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This is increasing every year. Have you got any machinery to find this out and to check this?

SHRI T. A. PAI: These figures are also reported in the DGTD.

If these are not reported, we would not have known this. We have the information, but we seem to be a little helpless. Some of these cases have been referred to the Sarkar Commission regarding the excesses Committed, but I do not think, we shall wait till the Commission's report comes. I think, we should take appropriate steps to check the flow of foreign exchange abroad.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My second question is this. The hon. Minister will agree with me that this unauthorised expansion harms the progress of Indian companies. It also affects the indigenous production. This is a major question because it is a monopolistic expansion. If you go through (d) and (e) ....

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a speech. Please ask your question.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am not alleging that the Minister is trying to mislead the House but the officials are giving wrong information and trying to mislead the House. The hon. Minister here says:

> "The question of fulfilment of export obligation would, therefore, arise 18 months thereafter."

The Prime Minister in reply to an unstarred question No. 4977, on March 26 said:

> "The Licensing Committee approved on 8.2-70 an expansion of capacity of the plant to 1,75,000 with an export obligation of 75 per cent of the expanded capacity."

Here the hon. Minister says that there is no question of this thing arising because it will come only after 18 months whereas in 1970 itself this export obligation has been imposed on the Philips. This is my specific question. If you go through (d) and (e) ....

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question directly.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What is the explanation on this point?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The export obligations have not become due, because, after all the licenses are issued on the term that exports are to be committed. The industry has to be brought into existence before exports take place and we should ensure that as soon as the industry starts producing, the export commitments are insisted upon.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It has already started production of radios in 1970. You look at this question. .. ..

MR. SPEAKER: You please put your question.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The capacity has gone upto 16 lakhs. They have already stated the production. The question now is whether they have fulfilled their obligations. The production started in 1970 itself.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am unable to say anything because if the export obligations have been imposed on the expansion programme, it would not be possible for us to say that from the existing production they must export. The expansion scheme must come into existence. Anyway, I will look into the problem that Mr. Ravi pointed out. .... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: cannot allow regular arguments.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Minister said that without some amendments in the existing law, it is difficult for the Government to take any more action. It is a fact that Philips enjoys almost a monopoly in this country as far as the lamp industry is concerned both for exports and as indigenous production. Our indigenous manufacturers are suffering in the hands of this monopoly.

I would like to know whether it is a fact that some of the retired Army officers, top officers and others who retired from a particular Ministry, Finance or Industrial Development have taken employment under this company and it is they who, in league with many of the bureaucrats, are trying to help this company at the cost of Indian manufacturers. I want to know whether this has been brought to the notice of the Minister or not.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a good question, but I would like to know how it is relevant to the present question.

You are asking about certain people employed. The question is about other matters.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The question is about the firm's expansion. You kindly read the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: How do you connect that?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My question arises out of the fact that there has been some expansion without a proper permission and ultimately, what happens is that the expansion is got regularised. I can name the officers if you want who are on the pay-rolls of the Philips.

MR. SPEAKER: You can give a separate question. It does not arise out of this ..... (*Interruptions*) The only problem is that when I say it is not relevant, he starts arguing with the Chair. You can give a separate notice on that. It cannot arise out of it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It arises out of the answer.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The principle involved in this question is that there has been flagrant violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act by the foreign companies operating in the country. If I may say, the foreign multi-national corporations like Coca-Cola, Palm-Olive, Hindustan Lever, so on and so forth are indulging in flagrant violations of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and are repatriating money out of the country. They are eating into the very vitals of this country. Government has to look into it and see that it should be Indianised. You may see as to how they are operating. They are remitting resources of our country in violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act and no action has been taken against the foreign companies operating in this country. I would like to know what action Government proposes to take against these foreign companies.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I would like to correct the impression of the hon. member about the violation of the Foreign Exchange Act. If there are any violations they are liable to be punished under that Act. I have said because the capacity has been exceeded, I find that the powers that we have are inadequate. I would certainly object to the foreign company's manufacturing consumer article, getting advantage of the Indian market, repatriating higher amounts by Head Office Accounts and Technical Fee, etc. This I would not have expected from a well-established company to do without our permission.

Work-load Study of Small Scale Industries Service Institutes

*638. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to undertake speedy work-load study of small scale industries service institutes by an independent agency;

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof and progress made in the matter; and

(c) progress made in respect of the proposed Small Industries Statutory Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The legislation proposed by the Committee for Drafting Legislation for Small Scale Industries will be taken up for consideration when the final results of the national census of small scale industries become available.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: The small scale and ancillary units are usually started in the vicinity of the large units and they grow as they get work orders from the large units. But after some time they try to make the smaller units as captive and exploit them. In this context I would like to know what effective steps including legislative measures have been taken/proposed to ensure the planned development and functioning of the small scale/ancillary units and protect them from the exploitation by the large units and what are the important features of the legislative measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The report—known as Bhatt Committee Report—is under consideration of the Government. Depending upon the availability of the national census, this question will be taken up.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Why do you not do it?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The final results of the census will be available by July this year. After that this question will be taken up.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Whether Task Force Committee appointed by the Planning Commission to prepare a programme for development of small scale industries during the Fifth Five Year Plan has submitted its report and if so, what are the important recommendations made and the action taken thereon?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: A number of steps have been taken in this direction, including the question of staffing. Recently, we have taken step in regard to Okhla Institute in New Delhi and as a result of that we have found surplus staff. The re-organisation of Development Commissioner's organisation is being taken up. After this reorganisation work is completed, we will be in a position to say what further steps should be taken. We have also augmented the branch service institutes at Allahabad, Nagpur, Ranchi. Hubli and Solan.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: It is made out in the report that the development of the small scale industries in this country is not getting into proper shape because the necessary raw material for small scale industries is being directed and controlled by the large houses and marketing facilities and growth of the small scale industry is being affected in this manner. And secondly, in respect of the bulb industry, their requirements of filaments and other specific items are being controlled by Philips and GEC; so the small scale industries cannot develop. Is it a fact or not?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It is correct that supply of raw materials in the case of small scale industries is not being done on the same basis as it was done in the case of the large scale industry and it is only for that reason that this national census was conducted; after the result of this national census is compiled we will see that these small scale industries are also given the raw materials on the same basis as large scale industries.

Regularisation of Assistant Directors/ Research Officers appointed on ad hoc basis

*840. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a good number of persons are holding posts of Assistent Director/Research Officers (Grade IV of IES/ISS) on an ad hoc basis for more than ten years;

(b) if so, the Ministry-wise number of such A.Ds/R.Os who continue to be on an *ad hoc* basis for more than ten years; and

(c) the steps taken to regularise them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The number of persons holding the posts of Assistant Directors/Research Officers included in Grade IV of the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service on an *ad hoc* basis for more than 10 years is 11 and 9 respectively.

(b) A statement showing the Ministry-wise number of persons holding Grade IV post of the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service on an ad hoc basis for more than 10 years is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Complete information regarding the officers eligible for promotion to Grade IV of the Indan Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service which has been called for from the Ministries/Departments where feeder posts are located, has not yet been received. Efforts to obtain necessary information from the concerned Ministries/Departments are continuing Those who are holding cadre posts of Assistant Directors/Research Officers of these Services on an ad hoc basis can be regularised if they are eligible

and selected for regular promotion to Grade IV of these Services and only if vacancies are available in the promotion quota. The Government is considering the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission for substantially reducing the strength of Grade IV of these Services. The position regarding availability of vacancies for promotion to Grade IV of these Services on a regular basis will depend on the decision Government may take on the aforesaid recommendation of the Pay Commission.

Statement

INDIAN ECONOMIC SERVICE

Planning Commission . .	4
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation . . .	1
Ministry of Commerce .	2
Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	1
Ministry of Labour . .	3
Total .	11

INDIAN STATISTICAL SERVICE

Department of Statistics .	2
Ministry of Labour . .	2
Ministry of Home Affairs	1
Planning Commission .	4
Total .	9

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There are about 250 ad hoc appointments of officers from the departmental candidates and about 300 who are recruited directly after 1969. I would like to know whether there is such huge cadre of more than 500 officers appointed on ad hoc basis, some of whom have been in service for more than 5 years or 10 years and whether Government proposes to regularise this cadre. This is my first question. My second question is this. I would like to know whether officers of the Assistant Directors' Grade, who have been in service in the department, selected by the UPSC, are equated with the direct recruits after 1970. That is to say, those who came for service after 1970 are being equated with those who were already in service from 1961, with the result that injustice is done to the officers from the department by the equation with the direct recruits and by putting the ratio of 3 to 1—three from direct recruitment and one from the Department. The direct recruits go above the head of the people who have been in the Department for ten years. What are you doing about that to remove this injustice?

SHRI OM MEHTA: The service was constituted in 1961 and the initial recruitment took place in 1964. The direct recruitment was started in 1967. At that time, according to the rules that were there, the ratio was fixed as 75 to 25. At present we have got 122 officers who have so far been appointed in the grade IV of the Indian Economic Service as direct recruits and 45 officers have so far been appointed to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service as direct recruits on the basis of the results of the seven open competitive examinations held upto 1974. The number of ad hoc employees is only 158 in the I.E.S. while it is 128 in the I.S.S. After that, the recommendations of the Central Third Pay Commission have come. They have said that:

'We feel that, the first step that has to be taken to improve the cadre structure of I.E.S. and I.S.S. is to reduce the strength of Grade IV by converting a substantial number of Grade IV posts which are to-day in Class I into Class II posts. We realise that the existing incumbents were holding these posts

on ad hoc basis only should suffer at a disadvantage of having to leave the class I post to class II post on marginally inferior scale. But, there would be a compensating advantage. In that they would be enabled to hold later the posts on a regular basis and thereby avoiding the risk of reservation to the posts in the scale of Rs. 325-575 now revised to Rs. 550—900."

In these cases, I would also like to say that at present there are some posts which are lying vacant and which are on the promotional quota. There are 27 vacancies in the I.E.S. and 35 vacancies in the I.S.S. and we are trying how their emoluments and the status should be protected. That also we are trying to do.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, my question was not answered. I asked a specific question. Here is a situation in which those who have been in service from 1961 are considered junior although the U.P.S.C. have found them fit to be promoted as Assistant Directors. The direct recruit of the same qualifications in 1970, because of this adverse ratio of 3 to 1. goes over the head of those who were in service. Don't you think that the obvious injustice is done to them? What are you trying to do about that? This is what I am asking. Answer this question.

SHRI OM MEHTA: Sir, the ratio has been fixed as 3 to 1 and, naturally, when a direct recruit comes, those who have been there are considered along with those in the list of the U.P.S.C. And those who are considered fit are selected while those who are found not fit are not selected.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, again I say my question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, there is a continuous effort to bamboozle the Minister. He has tried to give you the answer. It is not a scoring point.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There is no scoring point. What has he answered? Kindly tell me.

MR. SPEAKER: You read it again. You are now scoring a point over the Speaker. That should not be the spirit.

After all, he has explained this vis-a-vis those selected by the U.P.S.C. and others.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am asking what is the rationale of this ratio of 3 to 1—three from direct recruits and one from departmental candidate. He has been there in service from 1972. Why should the direct recruit go above him? This is what I want to know from him.

SHRI OM MEHTA: This is a policy matter. I cannot argue on it. At that time the rules were framed and in those rules it was provided that three will be the direct recruits and one will be the promotional quota. This is a suggestion for action.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that some people were recruited through the U.P.S.C. on temporary basis and some other batch was recruited on regular basis through the same U.P.S.C.? But in the matter of giving seniority preference was given to the regular candidates and this has been struck down by the Supreme Court. Whether this anomalous situation would be corrected by the Ministry by treating both the categories at par.

SHRI OM MEHTA: Sir, if there is any discrepancy we will try to rectify.

MR. SPEAKER: The problem is that the answer to the question is based on the old rules and the questions are based on the present situation. Therefore, some way out should be found.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Sir, I would like to know the State-wise break-up of the employees recruited on ad hoc basis and also whether Government is considering a change in policy for recruitment to Central Government services on the basis of population of each State as in the case of armed forces?

SHRI OM MEHTA: Sir, the question is about IAS and IES. It has nothing to do with the policy of recruitment.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राव साहब, पहले पालिसी तो पता लगे कि क्या है।

सरकारी विभागों में कार्यकुशलता लाने के लिये मंत्रियों को जारी किए गये निर्देश

*842. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने सरकारी विभागों में कार्यकुशलता लाने तथा सेवाओं को भ्रष्ट प्रक्रियाओं से मुक्त रखने के लिए अप्रैल, 1975 में मंत्रियों को निर्देश जारी किए हैं, यदि हां, तो उक्त निर्देशों की मख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ख) इन निर्देशों का पालन करने के लिए क्या पग उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister has not issued any directive to Ministers, as mentioned in part (a) of the question. She writes to her collegues in the Council of Ministers on various matters from time to time. In a recent letter to her collegues, she has made certain suggestions for improving administrative efficiency. Their reactions to the suggestions are being received.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : कानून आप नए नए बनाते जाते हैं लेकिन व्यवस्था आपकी पुरानी है। आप बताएं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने क्या सजैशज दिए थे ?

What are those suggestions?

SHRI OM MEHTA: They are: Quicker disposal of work for which effective and imaginative leadership should be provided by Ministers, officers, managers, etc. Improving common services to people at post offices, police stations, banks, railway stations, etc. Rules and procedures to be simplified so as to facilitate quick decision making and easier understanding by people. Effective steps for removing employees grievance and discontent expeditiously. Selection to top posts should be much more rigorous than at present. Officers should be judged on the basis of results and honest officers should be shielded against witch-hunting.

These are the main things which she has said. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing. Mr. Banerjee? He is on his legs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He has read it. It should be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: That is already before the House. He has read it.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: What are the concrete suggestions you have taken on these suggestions?

SHRI OM MEHTA: We have written to the Ministries. We are awaiting their replies. Then, we will see, what can be done.

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12 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: I have just been informed by Mr. Indrajit Gupta and Mr. Somnath Chatterjee that the Saigon Government has surrendered and it has ordered its troops to stop fighting. We feel so much relieved that

this war is over which took so much human toll. It only goes to show that use of force is no solution.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): As Indians and Asians, we are proud of this fact. (*Interruptions*). US imperialism has been defeated in South East Asia. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): The tradition of the Indian people is that they have always stood for the freedom of others.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : हमें देखना है कि दिल्ली सरकार कब सरेंडर करती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो कोई चीज सीरियसली लेते नहीं हैं । आपके लिये तो सब सड़कें दिल्ली की तरफ आती है और वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर के घर तक पहुंचती है । यह बड़ी बुरी बात है ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, will you ask the External Affairs Minister or somebody in his Ministry to make an official announcement?

MR. SPEAKER: I have read what the two hon. Members have told me while sitting here. I have made my observations on the basis of that. The official announcement will come in due course. I do not want to forestall that and express my views. I have said that we feel so much relieved that this war has stopped which took so much human toll. It has only gone to show that war is no solution to problems.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Because of this war they have been able to solve the problem. It has solved the problem.

MR. SPEAKER: I mean, attack by foreign forces.

I amend myself. I mean, force is no solution.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): You meant that imperialism cannot succeed.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): It is the US imperialism which forced the war.

MR. SPEAKER: Who denies that they forced the war?

12.04 hrs.

RE: QUESTIONS UNDER RULE 40

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Madhu Limaye.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, on a point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे प्रश्न संख्या ता घोषित करने दीजिये ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No.

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम 40 के अन्तर्गत प्रश्न संख्या 1 ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, on a point of order. (*Interruptions*). Sir, how can he speak when I am on a point of order under Rule 40? Sir, let me explain my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, I have studied everything and after that, I allowed them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You must have done it in your wisdom and discretion. But, let us be allowed to bring certain points to your notice. If we satisfy you that under the Rules...

MR. SPEAKER: On what subject you want to satisfy me?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On the subject of asking this question to a private Member under Rule 40.

This is irregular. I will show you how. Rule 40 says:

> "A question may be addressed to a private member provided the subject-matter of the question relates to some Bill, resolution or other matter connected with the business of the House for which that member is responsible...."

Today the Report which is alleged to be delayed is not yet before the House. There is no business before the House rlating to which a question is being asked. It must be before the House. What is the business of the House?

Secondly, is there any time-limit laid down for the Parliamentary Committees to give their reports? If there is not, where does this question arise? These committees are unlike the Sel-etc. Committee were a specific time ilmit is laid down, and when they want to exceed it, they come and ask for extension.

I would beg of you to consider this. Yesterday Shri Sezhiyan had pointed out what would happen if we started the practice of asking questions about affairs in the Committees. In all previous cases, when reports are submitted, once they are laid here, we can ask questions regarding them because they are the property of the House.

Today we are asking questions. both the questions, on the point: why did you delay? Where is the question of delay unless there is a time-limit? Under the garb of delay, you are asking questions on a matter which is confidential under Direction 55. Now that will be disclosed.

First, I would like to know this. Has he a personal explanation to make? If so, has he sent that statement to you under rule 357? Today are you satisfied that there is no debatable point in that? Once you allow it and a debatable point arises here, the whole mischief is done.

I would beg of you to consider all these points before you allow these. First, where is the delay? If there is no delay, how can you ask a question about it? Then I would like to know under what rule, under what procedeur. you are allowing these because rule 40 is so clear and the report is not yet before the House. So how are we allowing a question to be asked? This is my point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He would himself have ruled it out if he were in the Chair.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: You will be satisfied with the point I am raising. I had written a letter to you Rule 40 says:

> "A question may be addressed to a private member..."

According to what has been printed in the question, it is addressed very specifically to the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee is Chairman of a Parliamentary Committee. A Parliamentary Committee is either elected by the House or nominated by the hon. Speaker. To this extent, it is a question directed by a member ot the Chair itself. A very eloquent argument was made yesterday by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra that a Parliamentary Committee is a microcosm of Parliament itself. Now you are admitting, in your wisdom, a question directed by an hon. member which was supposed to be against another member, that is a private member. A private member has been defined in the definition.

AN HON: MEMBER: Not so private.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: A private member means a member other than a Minister.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Is he a Minister?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: In such an important matter where a Parliamentary Committeee is going to be question, its conduct is going to be questioned, an enabling provision has got to be made in the rules, the rules of proce-

dure of this House. There is no enabling provision in regard to rule 40 that you can ask the question to anybody else than a private member. There is no enabling provision in rule 40 that you can ask a question to the Chairman of a Parliamentary Committee. Under the circumstnces, by a very logical inference, this has become a question to the Chair.

To the extent that he holds an elective post or a nominated post, the question will have to be modified as follows: will the private Member Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu be pleased to state ....In which case, the Parliamentary Committee will not be held responsible for the official elective post which Mr. Bosu holds.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This point is raised without realising that such questions were admitted in the past when Mr. Masani was the chairman of the PAC, questions were asked, not once but twice.... (*Interruptions*). After ascertaining the past cases and the rules, whether it is 40 or 66, you have admitted these questions. What is the urgency of these two questions? Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is the present Chairman and he is to retire at 12 O' clock midnight today. Before his retirement, another vigilant Member, private Member like Hr. Naik, is asking some questions about two things. One of them is the rags scandal which the biggest scandal in the country. Fortunately at your intervention it went to the PAC. A private Member likes to ask some questions from the Chairman of the P.A.C. Merely because he had become the Chairman of the PAC, he does not cease to be a private Member. Private Member always becomes the Chairman of the PAC. A private Member is a private Member unless he is nationalised and sent there.

MR. SPEAKER: Ministers are also private Members. If you as Chairman can be private, why not Om Mehta be a private Member?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY Bosu: Om Mehta is nationalised.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Chairman has been put certain questions. You have correctly allowed ed those questions to be out. Let not the time of the House be wasted as we have to take up the Finance Bill. Let Mr. Bosu give his answer on the last day in office.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Of course, Mr. Speaker you will give your ruling on Mr. Naik's point. Assuming that Mr. Bosu as the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee is a private Member and under rule 40 questions can be asked to him even then rules are to be harmoniously constructed so as to see that the limitations within which questions can be asked are maintained. In this context I shall refer to the rules of procedure of the Public Accounts Committee, internal working , rule 50 which says that verbatim proceedings shall be for the use of the Committee only and and only that which has been laid on the Table of the House will be made public. At the present moment the report has not been placed before the House We do not know that papers would be made public under this Rule. Another rule there says that there is no possibility of expressing a minority opinion as Rule 24(1) makes it clear that each chapter of the report or section would be considered at the sitting of the committee and it will embody the decision of the majority present, Rule 25 says that there shall be no minute of dissent to the report of the Committee. Sir, therefore, there are three specific rules so far as the internal working of the Public Accounts Committee is concerned, that only those papers which are produced in the form of a report can be made public, the rest are not permitted to be made public, that the majority opinion of the hon. Members come before the House and there cannot be any minute of dissent, coupled

with the other rule which has been framed by this House that the proceedings of the Committee is confidential in nature and should not be made public or while answering this question have you taken care to see that the Chairman of the P.A.C does not violate these rules because at this point of time we do not know what is the majority opinion and what is the minority opinion so far as this issue is concerned. Therefore, while replying to this question, have you taken care to see that he may not include certain matters which would not form part of the report? If these questions are permitted to be asked even before placing the report on the Table of the House, there will be a way open to indirectly circumvent all these rules because the Chairman, if he so desires, may make statements though the majority report would not include any of the points or statements made by him. Secondly, even though he may be a minority in the Committee itself, he may produce all his observations. Therefore, what I am submitting is how, under the situation, as I see, he cannot be allowed to put questions and circumvent all these rules. Therefore, my submission will be Sir, if these questions are allowed, there will be violation of these rules.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, in Chapter VII of the Rules of Procedure, regarding Questions and Short Notice Questions, Rule 40 says.

> "A question may be addressed to a private member provided the subject matter of the question relates to some Bill, resolution or other matter connected with the business of the House for which that member is responsible; and the procedure in regard to such qutions shall, as far as may be, be the same as that followed in the case of questions addressed to a Minister with such variations as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient."

Sir, you may regulate it but with regard to other provisions how is it admissible, how is it to be put and on what grounds? You may in your wisdom reject a question as laid down in Chapter-VII. So far as these question are concerned which come under Rule 40, it is made very clear that everybody is a Member here who is not a Minister. Therefore, these necessarily apply to Mr. Bosu although he occupies till today the position of the Chairman of the P.A.C. in that by definition itself he comes within the scope of the Rule 40 and I very respectfully submit that the question of admissibility is not left to the Member to decide or agitate. It is for you, in your wisdom, to decide this under Rule 41. What are the conditions for admissibility of questions? Rule 43 says:

> "The Speaker shall decide whether a question of a part thereof, is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any question or a part thereof....."

Now, after the question has been admitted, I do not know how this item forms part of point of order. So, if you kindly see, once the provision is applied under Rule 40, it is not a permissible method to raise this question. Sir, you kindly see the questions that have been put. The Chairman of the P.A.C. owes an explanation to the House also as to why he has not been able to complete his job. Therefore. I do not know what is the difficulty in getting the information so far as the Members of this House are concerned because after all P.A.C. is a part of this House. Therefore, I submit that these objections are untenable.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I think the scope of rule 40 as it stands at present is wide enough to provide for the admissibility of these questions, I am not challenging the admissibility, but I want certain clarifications, because I am anxious to avoid the kind of what I consider to be unseemly scenes that the House witnessed yesterday. I do not want that to be re-

p' ted today. That is to say, although Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is a private member, the question is specifically addressed to the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. It is not addressed to Shri Jyotirmay Bosu as such. The question is certainly admissible, but is he replying on behalf of the committee or in his individual capacity? On the face of it, there is nothing in the rules to guide us, but on a commonsense view, I would take it that when the Chairman of a committee is replying, he must be replying on behalf of the committee and not in his personal, capacity. Have you satisfied yourself, Sir, that the reply that he intends to give has the saction of the committee, that it has been shown to the committee and the committee has been consulted? Otherwise, something like yesterday's scenes may be repeated, namely, the Chairman will given a rely and the other members of the committee will start disputing the facts. Yesterday also, it was a question of fact whether or not the committee had approved a certain report. Somebody said, Yes, while others challenged it and said, it was not approved. So, I submit that you must satisfy yourself that the reply is given on behalf of the committee and not on his own behalf.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, there is a new angle to the matter. It is a new precedent you are laying down. If it is accepted, through the backdoor the Chairman of any committee will be able to flout the wishes of the majority of the committee. That apart, I want you to consider the admissibility of the question on an entirely different ground. Assuming, while not conceding, that he happens to be a private member not so private the admissibility of a question under rule 40 is subject to the conditions circumscribed in rule 41. Rule 40 in terms says:

> "....the procedure in regard to such questions shall as far as may be, be the same as that followed in the case of questions addressed to a Minister...."

And, those condntions of adminissibility are laid down under Rule 41. Rule 41(2) (viii) says:

> "It shall not ask about proceedings in a committee which have not been placed before the House by a report from the committee"

Rule 308(3) (c) lays down:

> "To consider the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General in cases where the President may have required him to conduct an audit of any receipts or to examine the accounts of stores and stocks"

I respectfully submit that the subject matter of the question clearly falls within the postulates of Rule 308(3) (c) and as such there is a bar to the admissibility of any question in the House in accordance with Rule 41(2) (viii) and Rule 221. As long as these limitations continue, there is a bar to the admissibility, apart from the fact that it would be a most dangerous precedent to be laid down to allow the Chairman of a committee to hoodwink the majority of the committee in this House. It will go on *ad infinitum* and *ad nauseam*. Do you want that such a precedent should come about? If the permission of the majority of the members had not been taken.. (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding .If the matter has not been discussed in the Committee and if the Chairman speeaks without the authority of committee.. (*Interruption*) it will be most dangerous precedent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have been very patiently and silently listening to him, but he chooses to throw a stone that I am trying to hoodwink the Committee. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I am saying that without the authority of the Committee for any Chairman to come and state anything.. (*Interruptions*) it will be a contempt of the Committee if he is allowed.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHARI: I am not one of those who raise points of order frequently. It seems the sum and substance of Mr. Salve's objection is that he cannot refer anything about the proceedings of the Committee. But in the same breath he has referred to the supposed proceedings of the Committee what happened in the Committee. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: No, no.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Then, why do you accuse him?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I do not know what the proceedings are. All that I am submitting is that unless these are authorised by the majority of the Committee—to make a statement on the floor of the House without the authority of the Committee—it is setting a dangerous precedent in the House. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER: If it is unparliamentary, I will certainly look into it (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Is he entitled to say that the Chairman will be hoodwinking the majority of the Committee. (*Interruptions*). Does he know the meaning of the word 'hoodwink'?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I said flouting the authority of the majority of the Committee. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This point of order pertains to the admissibility. The admissibility, of course, is judged by the Speaker even in the case of a private member when he gives the question. And the definition of a private member is 'any member other than the Minister'. You may say that by construction a person can be playing the role of a Minister, but it is very difficult to accept it. If I say that the Chairman is also a private member, there is some difficulty because there is no rule which makes it clear. Moreover, this question was only about the delay. In the first question, it is said whether the delay is due to the refusal of the Government and in the second question [part (b)], it says: If so, the reasons for the delay in submitting the P.A.C. reports. In case of PAC reports, no time limit is fixed. Sometimes, we have seen the working of these Committees, no time limit is fixed. Those which are ready are presented. In the past, also once or twice—when DR. Henry Austin was the Chairman—on similar grounds—about delay, I allowed it. There are no hard and fast rules regarding this. But the Chairman is a Chairman besides being a private member. I do presume when he answers, the answers are given on behalf of the Committee.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Has he been authorised by the Committee?

MR. SPEAKER: When he replies I presume it is with the authority of the Committee.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That cannot be a presumption.

MR. SPEAKER: Even in the case of Ministers I find that certain questions are asked by arrangement also. I do not know whether this question is also by arrangement. It looks like that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Collusion.

MR. SPEAKER: Here the question is about delay. I am allowing this question purely because of the fact that it asks only about delay. In the past it has not been the practice to ask the Chairman or subject him to such questions. But here the question is about delay. Now, Shri Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will make one submission.

MR. SPEAKER: The practice that we have followed is that he will read the answer and there will be no supplementaries.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is the reply given by the Committee?

MR. SPEAKER: He is the Chairman.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is a question of fact.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Is he replying on behalf of the Committee or in his personal capacity?

MR. SPEAKER: I presume he speaks as the Chairman.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The question is whether he is speaking on behalf of the Committee in this House. This is a very vital question..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall be giving the factual details prepared by the Secretariat. Sir, I have given it to you and you have seen it.

QUESTIONS UNDER RULE 40

Outstanding Reports/Inquiries by Committee on Public Accounts

1. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reports/inquiries by the PAC are outstanding; and

(b) whether the delay is due to the refusal of the Government to supply information/files to the PAC|Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU):

(a) Yes. Five reports/inquiries by the Public Accounts Committee are outstanding.

(b) the reasons for the delay in the submission of the reports are as follows:—

(i) *Report of C&AG for 1972-73, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts relating to Customs and Union Excise Duties.*

Replies to as many as 68 points have not been received from the Ministry of Finance despite several reminders.

(ii) *Purchase/hire of computers and other electronic data processing and accounting machines by Government Departments.*

Complete information has not yet been furnished. In regard to security organisations in the Department of Cabinet Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Defence, it has been pleaded that information cannot be disclosed in the public interest.

(iii) *Report on Cash Assistance*

The Sub-Committee of the Public Accounts Committee on Cash Assistance had desired to be furnished with records relating to nine firms in regard to cash assistance determined in respect of the commodities exported by these parties.

The Ministry in their reply dated the 25th April, 1975 stated that disclosure of records pertaining to this item is considered to be prejudicial to the interest of the State.

(iv) *Emergency Agricultural Production Programme* (EAPP)

Infromation has not been supplied on the following

points:

(i) A copy of the note on the situation created by the drought and possible measures for dealing with it as submitted to the Cabinet on 4-8-1972.

(ii) Relevant extracts of the notes submitted to the Cabinet regarding re-appraisal of the targets and achievements.

(v) Directorate of Audio-Visual Publicity (D.A.V.P)

Information on certain points relating to (a) list of advertising agents of public sector undertakings; (b) periodicals and souvenirs published by various political parties during the last three years in which Government advertisements were given by DAVP; (c) details of cases against the Indian Observer (d) details of expenditure on advertising by public undertakings; (e) rates paid by public sector undertakings or Government companies for newspaper advertisements through advertising agencies, have not been made available to the Committee despite reminders.

In any case, we are finalising this Report in the absence of this information.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है, क्योंकि आप प्रश्न उठाने नहीं देंगे। मैं आपको रूलिंग चाहता हूं। इन्होंने जो फैक्चुअल जानकारी दी है, उसमें बी (2) और बी (3) के तहत यह कहा गया है कि मंत्रालय ने यह कहा है कि जो जानकारी कमेटी के द्वारा मांगी गई थी, उस जानकारी को देना पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट में नहीं है। इसलिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूं कि "सेफ्टी आफ दि स्टेट" या "पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट" इनकी क्या आप कोई व्याख्या करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके बारे में मैं आपका रूलिंग चाहता हूं, मैं ज्योतिर्मय बसु से नहीं पूछ रहा हूं.....

.....(व्यवधान).....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to give any ruling. Whatever the Chairman has said is there.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल यह है कि सार्वजनिक हित या सेफ्टी आफ दि स्टेट की कोई व्याख्या होनी चाहिये, जो रूल में नहीं दी गई है। क्या किसी भ्रष्टाचार के मामले पर चादर बिछाने के लिये....

एक माननीय सदस्य: भाषण शुरू हो गया।

श्री मधु लिमये : भाषण कहां है, इलस्ट्रेशन दे रहा हूं।

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point or order.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है—मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भ्रष्टाचार के मामले पर चादर बिछाने के लिये यदि "पब्लिक सेफ्टी" या "पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट" का आधार लिया जायगा तो क्या चेअर इसको मानने के लिये तैयार है ? इसमें कौन सी सिक्यारिटी आफ स्टेट का खतरा है ?

MR. SPEAKER: That is the privilege of the Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आखिरकार यह मामला आपके पास आता है और इस पर आपको निर्णय देना पड़ता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट और पब्लिक

सेफ्टी की कोई परिभाषा होनी चाहिये । भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों पर चादर बिछाने के लिये सरकार को यह फ्री हम नहीं लेने देंगे ।

MR. SPEAKER: Ask your next Question now.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं भी इस समिति का सदस्य हूं । उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारे सैक्रेटेरियट ने जवाब तैयार किया है, लेकिन जो जवाब इन्होंने दिया है, वह हमारी कमेटी के समाने नहीं रखा गया ।

....(व्यवधान).....

श्री मधु लिमये : इसमें कौन सी गलत बात कह रहे हैं ।

....(व्यवधान).....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We are keeping quiet.

श्री शशि भूषण : सारे मेम्बर्स से पूछें जो कमेटी के मेम्बर्स हैं ।

....(व्यवधान).....

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा क्वेश्चन नम्बर 2 है ।

MR. SPEAKER: what do you want to say?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I asked you whether you had satisfied your self.

MR. SPEAKER: The question was about the delay. The Chairman did not show me the reply except when I was about to come in.

Examination of Woollen Rags Scandal by Committee on Public Accounts

2. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Chairman of the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMITTEE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it a fact that the PAC began examination of Woollen Rags scandal on the basis of para 16 of the C.A.G. Report, Revenue, Vol. I (1971-72) in which irregularities in ordering release of consignments have been pointed out; and

(b) If so, the reasons for the delay in submitting the PAC's report?

THE CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU): (a) Yes. The Public Accounts Committee took up for consideration para 16 of the Report of C&A.G. for 1971-72, Revenue Receipts, Volume I relating to irregular release of woollen garments imported under misdeclaration as rags.

(b) At the sitting of the PAC on the 18th September, 1973, during discussion on import of woollen garments under para 16 of the C. & A.G. Report, a question came up as to what level the decision was taken to release the bales of woollen garments. It was stated by Member (Customs) that decision in this regard.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order. Are you reading this answer on behalf of the Committee as Chairman or individually?

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है । यह जो रिटन रिप्लाई पढ़ रहे हैं, इसको आपने देख लिया है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं । यह पी०ए० सी० के चेयरमैन अपने अफिस का मिसयूज कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am doing it.... (*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER: It is not on behalf of the Committee then.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have already narrated to you before replying to the question. Let me reply to the question. It was stated by Member (Customs) that decision in this regard taken at the inter-Ministrial meetings held in the Cabinet Secretariat, which had the approval of the Prime Minister, was conveyed to the Central Board of Excise and Customs. (*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER: May I ask you whether you are replying on behalf of the Committee? As Chairman, you are expected to reply on behalf of the Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Ministry of Finance was requested to furnish full facts relating to the inter-Ministerial meetings held in this regard and the file which contained Prime Minister's approval as also the relevant files for examination by the Committee. The Ministry of Finance furnished a part file on the 26th April, 1974. (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I want to know whether he is answering on behalf of the Committee? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Are you answering on behalf of the Committee?

(*Interruptions*)

Kindly sit down. If he is replying on behalf of the Committee, then he is replying as Chairman of the Committe. We started a healthy practice of appointing Chairman of the PAC from the Opposition; it was not to go on party lines.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Has he gone on party lines?

MR. SPEAKER: I think so. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It was stated therein that a cobined note was prepared after a meeting in the Cabinet Secretary's room and after it had been cleared by the Finance Minister, Commerce Minister and the Minister of State in the Department of Personnel (C.B.I.), the Prime Minister's aproval was communicated by the Cabinet Secretariat on the 7th December, 1972.... (*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER: He cannot browbeat me If he is replying on behalf of the Committee, then he is replying as the Chairman. If he is not replying on behalf of the Committee, then he is replying as a private Member. The position is very clear.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. The chairman desired that the relevant file of the Cabinet Secretariat where Prime Minister's approval was taken, might be furnished. The Cabinet Secretariat was requested accordingly on 11th June, 1974 to send the required file. Periodical reminders were also issued to them. In their communication dated the 31st July, 1974, the Cabinet Secretariat stated that under Rule 270 of the Rules of Procedure, it was no longer relevant... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: He does not tell me whether he is replying on behalf of the Committee. Then, he is replying as a private Member I have given my ruling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The matter was referred to Mr. Speaker on 15th March, 1975. The Speaker has been pleased to decide on 26th March, 1975, that "in view of the fact that substance of the material relevant to Paragraph 16 has already been made available to the Committee, the details of the discussion held between the Ministers and the approval given

by the Prime Minister to the recommendations of the Ministers are no longer relevant within the meaning of Rule 270 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha."

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is replying as a private Member, not as the Chairman on behalf of the Committee. I have clearly asked him whether he is replying on behalf of the Committee which he has not replied. So, he is replying as a private Member.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On account of protracted correspondence with the Cabinet Secretariat and the non-supply of the desired file, there has been considerable delay in the finalisation of the Report on the rags case. The draft report was adopted by the Committee on the 28th April, 1975 and presented to the Lok Sabha on the 29th April, 1975.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am thankful to the Speaker and the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष जी, अगर हम कल दूसरे प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स से पूछेंगे तो आप उन्हें जवाब देने के लिये कहेंगे ? अगर हम विभूति मिश्र जी से सवाल करेंगे तो वह जवाब देंगे ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The position is very ticklish. I had allowed him because, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, the question was asked. I asked him whether as the Chairman he was replying on behalf of the Committee. He did not reply to that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee till today and I have replied to the Question.

MR. SPEAKER: He says, he has replied as the Chairman but not on behalf of the Committee. I fail to understand this logic. I am so sorry it has happened like that.

SHRI SUMAR GUHA: On a point of order, Sir.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Multi-National Corporations

*834. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of multi-national corporations functioning at present in the country;

(b) the amount remitted abroad by these units during the last two years in the form of profits and dividends, year-wise; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned by India during this period, year-wise, as a result of the operations of these Corporations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) There were 538 branches of foreign companies and 202 Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies in India on 31-3-1973. These foreign companies can be deemed to be multinational corporations since they control production or service facilities in two or more countries.

(b) The profits/dividends remitted abroad by the branches of foreign companies and Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies during 1971-72 and 1972-73 were Rs. 32.95 crores and Rs. 39.11 crores respectively.

(c) Information regarding the amount of foreign exchange earned by these branches/subsidiaries is not being separately maintained.

Memorandum submitted by Freedom Fighters' Committee at Pondicherry

*837. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHNM: Will the *Minister of* HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum submitted by the members of the Freedom Fighters' Committee at Pondicherry to fulfil their legitimate demands; and

(b) if so, the gist of the demands and Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The gist of demands is laid on the Table of the House. These are being examined.

Statement

A Memorandum dated 28th March, 1975 has been received from the Freedom Fighters' Committee at Pondicherry urging the grant of pension to the freedom fighters of Pondicherry who remained underground during the merger movement The gist of demands is as under:—

1. Dissolution and reconstitution of the Freedom Fighters Committee constituted by the Lt. Governor.

2. Review of old cases of freedom fighters by the Secretariat Staff of the Union Territory.

3. Constitution of Arbitration Committee with Chief Secretary as Chairman to review the cases not recommended by the State Govt.

4. Consideration of the claims of the freedom fighters convicted by the then French Govt. under Criminal Procedure Codes.

5. Cases of underground freedom fighters should be considered on the basis of the certificates issued by the leaders who led the movement in that period.

6. The freedom fighters who averted arrest by the French Police but were convicted by the courts should be regarded as having undergone imprisonment.

7. The freedom fighters who were imprisoned even for one day may be considered eligible for State pension.

8 Loss of job by private employees should also be considered a ground for eligibility for pension.

9. In the case of State pension, the limit of income (yearly) should be raised from Rs. 1200 to Rs. 5000.

10. The State pension should be increased from Rs. 50 p.m. to Rs. 100 p.m.

11. The undertrial period may also be counted as imprisonment.

Sale of Shares of Public Sector Undertakings to Private Sector

*839. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) which public sector undertakings have decided to sell their shares to the private sector; and

(b) what are the facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) In so far as the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies is concerned, only one public sector undertaking viz., Scooters India Limited, has decided to offer its shares to the general public.

(b) This offer has been made pursuant to a decision of the Cabinet that the maximum possible public participation shall be sought after retaining Government majority. It is proposed to offer 43 per cent of the equity to the General public amounting to Rs. 215 lakhs in shares of Rs. 10 each. The balance of 57 per cent will be held by the Central Government.

Alleged outburst of Shri V. P. Naik against the Centre

*841. SHRI RAM DEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the Times of India report of the speech delivered by the Maharashtra Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, at the Narora type camp in Maharashtra in Bordi;

(b) whether the Centre has thwarted the employment guarantee and cotton monopoly purchase schemes of the State Governments;

(c) whether the Centre agree with Shri Naik's description of the State Governments as "C class municipalities"; and

(d) if not, the reasons for Shri V. P. Naik's outburst against the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). While the Government had been the report of a speech made by the former Chief Minister of Maharashtra State, as reported in the Times of India, the questions raised by him in that speech did not in any way vitiate the discussions and finalisation of the annual plan for the State of Maharashtra for the year 1975-76 Purely as a question of fact, Government have not in any way thwarted either the Employment Guarantee Scheme or the Cotton Monopoly Purchase Scheme. In this view of the matter, Government would not wish to speculate about the reasons for the remarks attributed to the former Chief Minister.

Assam-Meghalaya Boundary dispute

*843. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Meghalaya State has urged the Centre to intervene immediately in the case of border dispute between Assam and Meghalaya over Garos of Goalpara and Kamrup districts; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) and (b). There is no border dispute between Assam and Meghalaya and there is no question of the Central Government intervening in any such border dispute. The Chief Minister, Meghalaya, has written to me recently that the facts about the problems faced by Garos living in Goalpara and Kamrup districts should be ascertained. In this connection attention is invited to the answer furnished to Unstarred Question No. 7450 on 23rd April. 1975 wherein I had suggested that effective implementation of the safeguards for linguistic minorities would be the more appropriate way of redressing the grievances of Garos in Assam and that the Chief Minister, Assam, had assured that the rights of linguistic minorities of Assam would be fully protected. The Central Government remain in touch with the Government of Assam in regard to these matters.

Schemes for Self-Employment for Educated Unemployed ..

*844. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether States have been asked by the Planning Commission to sponsor schemes for self-employment for educated unemployed;

(b) if so, whether it is different from the existing scheme of providing half a million jobs annually; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme for Educated Unemployed which was started in 1973-74, the States were advised to sponsor different schemes including schemes of self-employment for educated unemployed. According to the guidelines formulated for the Half-a-million Jobs Programme, three types of schemes were to be implemented *viz.*

(i) Self-employment schemes for educated unemployed;

(ii) Training schemes; and

(iii) Employment incentive schemes

In 1974-75, Employment Promotion Programme was taken up wtih thrust on self-employment schemes The guidelines of the Employment Promotion Programme provided for the following types of schemes:

(i) Self-employment schemes for educated unemployed;

(ii) Training for guaranteed employment in non-governmental sectors, and Training of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes etc. for Government jobs where reserved quotas are unfilled.

(c) Under the Employment Promotion Programme, schemes of a total outlay of Rs. 2453.93 lakhs having an employment potential of about 1.57 lakhs have been approved in 1974-75 for different States/Union Territories. Out of this, outlay for the self-employment schemes is Rs. 2290.28 lakhs. During the year 1975-76, a provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in the Central Budget for meeting the spill over requirements of the schemes taken up for implementation by 31-3-75.

Use of Language in Cachar District of Assam at Lower Primary Stage

*845. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in spite of the recommendations of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner of India, the State Government of Assam had refused to introduce Bishnupriya Manipuri language for children at Lower Primary stage in the district of Cachar (Assam);

(b) whether because of the State Government's above policy, the Bishnupriya Manipuris of Assam have been agitating for the last five years or so; and

(c) what the Central Government propose to do in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) to (c). The Central Government have been in touch with the Government of Assam in this matter. The State Government have informed that they are considering introduction of Bishnupriya Manipuri at the Primary stage of education in a phased manner.

Telex Lines in Lucknow, Allahabad, Kanpur and Varanasi

*846. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many telex lines are working in Lucknow, Allahabad, Kanpur and Varanasi, separately;

(b) whether telex connections have been given in these cities more than the lines and if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether subscribers are complaining that for want of lines these connections are not efficiently working; if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). The capacity of each of the Teleprinter exchange and the number of lines working therein are as follows:

Name of Telex exchange	Capacity	Working connections
Lucknow . .	100	89
Allahabad . .	50	37
Kanpur .	200	135
Varanasi . .	50	21

(c) Complaints are sometimes received due to congestion on junction lines during busy hours.

Production of Essential Consumer goods in Public Sector

*847. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of a scheme to start consumer goods industries in the public sector, Government propose to produce such essential items as Sunlight, Lifebuoy, Rexona, Surf and Dalda etc. in the pubilc sector to avoid exploitation of the consumers for their sheer profiteering; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Toilet soap is already being manufactured by some units in the public sector. More capacity has also been licensed for its production in this sector. A number of licences/letters of intent have been issued for the manufacture of synthetic detergents in the public sector. Expansion of capacity for the manufacture of laundry soap is at present reserved for the small scale sector. Regarding the vanaspati industry, the installed capacity is adequate to meet the demand for the product. There will be no advantage in public sector entering the industry.

Paper Mill in Gujarat

*848. SHRI N. R. VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Bamboo crops in Gir Forests are the finest in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to install a paper mill in Saurashtra region in Gujarat State to utilise it; and

(c) if so, the site selected for installing it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Government are aware that bamboo suitable for the manufacture of paper is available in Gujarat.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Unrest among S.C. and S.T. College Students over question of increase in number of Post-Matric Scholarships

*849. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is unrest among the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes college students over the question of increase in number of post-matric scholarships; and

(b) the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Under the Government of India Post-matric Scholarships Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes all eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students pursuing recognised post-matric courses in approved institutions are awarded scholarships and there is no limit to the number of awards. Thus, there can be no unrest among S.C. and S.T. students over the question of increase in the number of post-matric scholarships.

आकाशवाणी के इंदौर केन्द्र के केन्द्र निदेशक (स्टेशन डायरेक्टर) का व्यवहार

*850. श्री फूलचन्द शर्मा :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के इन्दौर केन्द्र के केन्द्र निदेशक ने, मार्च, 1975 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में एक वरिष्ठ पत्रकार तथा महिलाओं के साथ उस समय अत्यन्त अशोभनीय व्यवहार किया जब महिलाएं आकाशवाणी केन्द्र के समक्ष प्रदर्शन कर रही थीं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा ब्योरा क्या है और उपरोक्त केन्द्र निदेशक के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख). तथ्य ये है कि 29 मार्च, 1975 को लगभग 50–60 महिलायें आकाशवाणी के तीन कर्मचारियों द्वारा आकाशवाणी की एक और कर्मचारी श्रीमती समिता शरीफ के साथ कथित दुर्व्यवहार की शिकायत करने आकाशवाणी, इन्दौर में आईं। केन्द्र निदेशक ने धैर्यपूर्वक उनकी बात सुनी और उनको सूचित किया कि सम्बन्धित कर्मचारी को पहले ही 22 मार्च, 1975 से निलम्बित कर दिया गया है और पुलिस ने आई० पी० सी० की धारा 34, 354 तथा 451 के अन्तर्गत चालान दाखिल कर दिया है। केन्द्र निदेशक ने एक पत्रकार के आकाशवाणी क्षेत्र, जो निषिद्ध क्षेत्र है, में फोटो लेने तथा पत्रकार के प्रदर्शन के एक हिस्सा बनने पर आपत्ति की।

Steps taken to meet Power Shortage in Delhi in Summer

*851. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of reports of possible power shortage in Delhi this summer; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the same?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The power position in Delhi is quite satisfactory and all necessary steps have been taken to ensure that it continues to be satisfactory.

Loan for Newsprint Project in Himachal Pradesh from Abu Dhabi

*852. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Abu Dhabi has offered to provide loan for the proposed newsprint project in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) M/s. Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Mills Ltd., have indicated that they may be able to obtain a loan from Abu Dhabi or some other Middle Eastern country, on commercial terms, to meet the financial requirements of their newsprint project in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) The mater is under consideration.

Directives on Sex Articles and Nude Pictures in Journals and Weeklies

*853. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to sex articles like that of Smt. Kamala Das in the "Current" Weekly, perverse articles in Illustrated Weekly and nude pictures in different journals which go to domestic circles;

(b) whether such journals are likely to spoil the minds of youngsters; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating some directive in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). As to whether particular articles/publications are obscene or objectionable and likely to spoil the minds of youngsters is a question of judgment depending upon the facts of an individual case. There are provisions in the Indian Penal Code to deal with such obscene writings and publications under which action can be taken by State Government authorities. Government of India has, through an Act of Parliament, set up the Press Council of India which *inter alia* has powers to enquire into complaints against newspapers and periodicals offending against standards of journalistic ethics and public taste on complaints received by them.

Production of Wagons

8078. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of the wagon industry unit-wise, during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the orders pending with the wagon industries, unit-wise, during the last three years; and

(c) the estimated orders likely to be received by these industries during the current year, unit-wise and source-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The production of wagons during the last three years is given below:—

Name of the firm	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	(Figures in term of 4-wheelers)		
1. M/s. Arthur Butler & Co. (I) Ltd., Calcutta.	..	..	8·0
2. M/s. Bridge & Roof Co. Ltd. Calcutta	552·5	421·3	363·0
3. M/s. Britannia Engineering Co..	45.0	..	122·5
4. M/s Braithwaite & Co.(I) Ltd., Ca cu	1950·5	1761·5	1379·0
5. M/s. Burn & Co. Ltd., Calcutta	125·0	22·5	345·0
6. M/s. Central India Machinery Mfg. Co., Bharatpur	1779·5	2867·9	2064·0
7. M/s. Hindustan General Industries Ltd., New Delhi	256·5	442·3	291·0
8. M/s. Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd., Calcutta	147·5	82·5	30·0
9. M/s. Jessop & Co., Ltd., Calcutta	180·5	680·0	504·0
10. M/s. K.T. Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	..	..	..
11. M/s. Modern Industries, Sahibabad (Gaziabad).	395·0	447·5	548·5
12. M/s. Southern Structural Ltd., Madras	275·0	353·0	217·5
13. M/s. Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd., 24-Parganas (Calcutta).	3280·0	3200·8	3428·0
Total	8987·0	10279·3	9300·5

(b) The details of orders pending with wagon industries for the last three years are given below:—

Name of the firm	Outstanding as on		
	1-4-73	1-4-74	1-4-75
1. M/s. Arthur Butler & Co. (India) Ltd., Calcutta.	443	708	700
2. M/s. Bridge & Roof Co. Ltd. Calcutta	1450	1509	1146
3. M/s. Britannia Engineering Co. Ltd., Calcutta	..	1220	1097·5
4. M/s. Braithwaite & Co. (India) Ltd., Calcutta	4026	5252	3873
5. M/s. Burn & Co. Ltd., Calcutta	1935	3240	2895
6. M/s. Central India Machinery Mfg. Co., Bharatpur	4632	5828·5	3764·5
7. M/s. Hindustan General Industries Ltd., New Delhi	..	656	365
8. M/s. Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd., Calcutta	2713	2794	2764
9. M/s. Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta	..	1299	795
10. M/s. K.T. Steel Industries Pvt.Ltd., Bombay	..	537·5	537·5
11. M/s. Modern Industries Sahibabad (Ghaziabad)	1009	1260	711·5
12. M/s. Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd., 24-Parganas, Calcutta.	4019	7276	3848
13. M/s. Southern Structurals Ltd., Madras.	1881	1909	1691·5
Total	22108	33489	24198·5

(c) No order has so far been placed on the wagon manufacturers. Efforts are being made by the Government to set the issue in correct perspective so that ordering of wagons is not contingent on ways and means position of the Railways at a given time.

Setting up of Primary Consumer Co-operative Societies during 1975-76

8079. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of primary consumer cooperative societies in different States and Union territories up to the end of December, 1974, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the total number of primary consumer cooperative societies going to be established during 1975-76 in the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the profits and losses made by the primary consumer cooperative societies during the last three years in the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (c). The available information given in Statements I & II is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9582/75.]

(b) The general approach in the matter is that, instead of opening new primary consumer cooperative stores, the existing societies with growth potential, are to be consolidated and

strengthened. Wherever there is need to organise new primary stores, they are to be set up only where they can be viable and strong. Statement III showing the number of primary stores which are proposed to be organised, during 1975-76, by the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9582/75.]

Incentive to Honest and Efficient Officers

8080. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government to reward suitably its efficient and honest officers;

(b) if so, the incentives given or proposed to be given to a police officer who successfully investigated into the fatal road accident of a CBI Inspector on Ring Road near Moti Bagh on 29th December, 1974;

(c) whether the same police officer successfully investigated into a sensational double murder case in which the wife and daughter of a senior A.I.R. officer in multi-storey flats in R. K. Puram were involved; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Efficient and honest officers are rewarded suitably as and when circumstances so justify. The Punjab Police Rules also provide for the grant of rewards for outstanding detection done by the police officers of the rank of Inspectors and below.

(b) No individual officer was solely responsible for the successful investigation of this case. In fact a team of officers comprising of the Station House Officer, R. K. Puram, and two Sub-Inspectors worked out this case. Superintendent of Police, South District and Sub-Divisional Police Officer, Delhi Cantonment had also given valuable guidance in the course of the investigation of this case.

(c) This murder case was also worked out by a team of officers. Besides the S.H.O., R.K. Puram, and the two Sub-Inspectors who were responsible for the successful detection of the fatal road accident in which a C.B.I. Inspector was killed, five other police officers were also responsible for the detection of this murder case.

(d) Suitable rewards have been given to the two teams of the officers who worked out the above mentioned two cases.

Sanction of PCOs at C D. Block Headquarters

8081. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of PCOs, which have been sanctioned at the C.D. Block Headquarters, after the declaration of C.D. Block Headquarters as category stations for PCOs on 19th July, 1974, Circle-wise (State-wise in the case of North Western and North Eastern Circle);

(b) the number of PCOs which have been opened since then, Circle-wise;

(c) the number of C.D. Block Headquarters in the country, Circle-wise where the PCOs have neither been sanctioned nor set up even after the declaration of the C.D. Block Headquarters as category stations; and

(d) the steps taken by the Department to provide telephone facilities in

the rural areas of the country excluding the C.D. Block Headquarters during the financial year 1974-75 and provision for 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) to (d). The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9583|75].

Rejection of registration Proposals

8082. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state whether the exemption limits covered under February, 1973 policy are automatic; if so under what authority administrave Ministry are rejecting registration proposals of even those covered under limits of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): The conditions for exemption from Industrial Licensing are laid down in Government's notification No. S.O. 98(E)|IDRA|29B|73|1. dated the 16th February, 1973, as modified from time to time. Such of the undertakings which are exempted from industrial licensing under this notification are expected to get themselves registered with the technical authorities concerned.

The application for registration may be made when the applicant firm places orders for plant and machinery. In case the applicant firm requires clearance for foreign collaboration or import of capital goods, it is expected to first obtain such clearance prior to applying for registration.

Taking cognizance, however, of the adequate licensing capacities in relation to the projected demands, the Government have from time to time advised the entrepreneurs that in such fields registration will not be accorded for want of scope of additional capacities.

Changes in Industrial Approvals

8083. SHRI NANUBHAI N. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases in last 3 years the conditions of industrial approvals and letters of intent have been changed with and without intimation to Licensing Committee, the name of the party, the changes indicated and reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government will agree that these changes were in the interest of foreign sector?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No centralised information has been kept giving the details of the conditions of the letters of intent which might have been amended from time to time. The RLIU Rules permit amendment or variation of licences including the conditions thereof by the Government without referring the matter to the Licensing Committee. Changes in the ownership of licensed undertakings are allowed in accordance with the Rules.

(b) No, Sir.

Production in Bengal Paper Mill, Raniganj

8084. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of Bengal Paper Mill, Raniganj has been decreased;

(b) if so, the details of the production during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the modernisation work undertaken by this unit during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The production of Bengal Paper Mills, Raniganj has been declining in the last three years. The production of the unit during 1972, 1973 and 1974 has been 37,731, 20,392 and 17,816 tonnes of paper, respectively.

(c) The firm had proposed to increase the production from the existing 50,000 tonnes per year to 65,000 tonnes per year by the provision of balancing equipment. This programme has not been implemented due to industrial unrest.

Electrification of village in Punjab during 1975

8085. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the names of the villages in Punjab which will be electrified during 1975 under the rural electrification scheme and the names of the villages electrified during the last quarter in Punjab?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Investment trust for Backward Areas

8086. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to create an Investment Trust for promotion of industries in the backward areas in various States; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

कार्यालयों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग सुनिश्चित कराने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री के अधीन कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण

8087. **श्री सुधाकर पांडे** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री के अधीन विभागों के अधिकारी कार्यालयो में निरीक्षण के लिये जाते समय यह बात भी सुनिश्चित कराते हैं कि उन कार्यालयों में सभी कार्य सरकार की नीति के अनुसार हिन्दी में हो रहा है ;

(ख) कितने अधिकारियों ने गत वर्ष ऐसे निरीक्षण किये और कितने कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण किया गया ;

(ग) निरीक्षण रिपोर्टों में विदित हुई सामान्य स्थिति क्या है ; और

(घ) जिन कार्यालयों में अभी तक हिन्दी का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है उनमें स्थिति सुधारने के लिये क्या उदम उठाये गये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विदेशी बैंकों तथा कम्पनियों द्वारा विदेशी-मुद्रा विनियमों का उल्लंघन

8088. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रधान मंत्रीयह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने विदेशी बैंक तथा विदेशी कम्पनियो तथा उनको शाखाओं और सहायक कम्पनियों पर विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमों का उल्लंघन करने का आरोप लगाया गया है ;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक के विरुद्ध क्या आरोप लगाये गये है ; और

(ग) उनमे से प्रत्येक के विरुद्ध. यदि कोई कार्यवाही की गई है तो वह क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) से (घ) : गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रवर्तन निदेशालय द्वारा किसी भी विदेशी बैंक पर विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमों के उल्लंघन का आरोप नहीं लगाया गया है।

भारत में विदेशी कम्पनियों की अनेक शाखाएं तथा सहायक कम्पनियां है, कुछ के भारत में बहुत से कार्यालय हैं। इसलिए यदि उन विदेशी कम्पनियों की शाखाओं तथा सहायक कम्पनियों के नाम बता दिए जाएं, जिनके सम्बन्ध में सूचना मांगी गई है तो अभीष्ट सूचना को एकत्रित करके दे दिया जाएगा।

Cement Factory at Yerraguntla

8089. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether clearance was given for construction of long pending cement factory at Yerraguntla in public sector;

(b) if so, the date and progress of work since then;

(c) the amount spent so far and allotted for the factory for 1975-76 and when the completion of its construction is scheduled;

(d) those aspects in details in which the State Government have to cooperate or is dutifully bound on either payment or non-payment in its construction; and

(e) whether such cooperation is coming to the satisfaction of the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (e). The Government approved, on 22nd March, 1974, the proposal of the Cement Corporation of India to set up a cement plant with a capacity of 4 lakh tonnes per annum at Yerraguntla (Andhra Pradesh). The Cement Corporation has already placed orders for the main plant and machinery required for this project. Action has also been initiated for planning steel requirements through Joint Plant Committee etc. for this project. Mining lease for cement grade limestone has been obtained by the Cement Corporation. A site office has been opened.

An amount of Rs. 38.90 lakhs (approx.) has been spent on this project upto March, 1975. A provision of Rs. 12 crores, for the Cement Corporation has been made in the current

year 1975-76. This includes the expenditure to be incurred on the Yerraguntla Project also. The project is expected to be commissioned by the end of the Fifth Plan period, *i.e.* 1978-79.

The assistance of the State Government has been sought by the Cement Corporation for the acquisition of land for the project, grant of mining lease for limestone and provision of water supply. Action for acquisition of land has been initiated according to law and mining lease has been granted. The Corporation has no complaint of lack of cooperation from the State Government.

Scheme for Adivasis/Backward region in Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh by R.E.C.

8090. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation was set up to bring electricity to Adivasi and other backward regions which otherwise would never get this benefit;

(b) if so, the main factors that are taken into consideration for sanctioning such schemes for Adivasi backward regions;

(c) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation sanctions only those schemes that ensures economic returns immediately within an year;

(d) if not, the reasons for demanding economic returns from the REC scheme already set up in Sidhi District of M.P.; and

(e) whether the REC has threatened to stop further release of funds to complete this scheme unless economic returns start to flow therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation is a financing institution and extends loan assistance to State Electricity Boards and/or Rural Electric Co-operative Societies on a projectwise basis in respect of technically feasible and financially viable projects for extension of electricity in the rural areas and for the improvement of the rural distribution systems. Consistent with its basic approach of helping a faster rate of development in relatively more disadvantaged areas, the Corporation has been giving special consideration and high priority to projects of rural electrification in Adivasi, tribal and other backward areas.

(b) For the purpose of admissibility of schemes for financial assistance from the Corporation a rural electrification project is required to achieve a minimum net return on investment at the end of certain fixed specified periods. Three different sets of norms have been prescribed by the Corporation in this connection depending on the stage of development/hazards of an area. For the purpose of application of these differential norms, Rural Electrification Corporation has classified the areas as falling into one or the other of the three categories *i.e.*, (i) Ordinary: Advanced (ii) Ordinary: Backward and (iii) Specially: Under-Developed. The tribal areas *i.e.*, areas with a predominent (ordinarily 50 per cent or more) tribal population are classified as belong to the third category of Specially Underdeveloped areas. The terms, conditions and viability criteria required to be satisfied by the schemes for adivasis and other backward areas have been suitably relaxed by the Corporation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Corporation has so far sanctioned two rural electrification Projects in Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh for a total loan assistance of Rs. 40.280 lakhs.

The projects sanctioned by the Corporation are phased for completion over a period of 3 to 5 years. For each year the Project authorities indicate the scope of work and based on that the quantum of loan assistance required from the Corporation. The Corporation releases the first instalment after loan is sanctioned and the relevant legal formalities, including execution of documents, are completed. The second and subsequent instalments are released after the Corporation has satisfied itself that adequate progress has been achieved as contemplated for the previous year or years. Accordingly, the Corporation has already released the first instalment of loan to the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board for the two schemes sanctioned for Sidhi District. The second and subsequent instalments will be released as soon as the progress in respect of the works contemplated for the first instalment is satisfactory.

Opening of new post offices in Palamau District

8091. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Ministe rof COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new post offices opened after 1971 in Palamau District of Bihar in particular and Bihar in general; and

(b) the number of post offices to be opened in 1975 and 1976 in Palamau District (Bihar) in particular and in whole country in general thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) 19 in palamau District and 842 in the entire Bihar State.

(b) The number of post offices to be opened will depend on the justification of each case in accordance with the general policy for opening of post offices and the resources available.

Violation of guidelines by Licensing Committee in issue of licences to foreign firms

8092. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether guidelines for industry issued by Ministry have been violated to crush the Indian sector and give a lift to foreign firms during the last three years; and

(b) in how many cases Licensing Committee has flouted the industrial guidelines issued by the Ministry and whether Government will agree to reopen such cases and issue licences to medium scale Indian firms wherever the guidelines have been flouted?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिये ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम से सहायता

8093. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पुर्व निमाड जिले में ग्रमीण विद्युतीकरण के लिये ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा कुल कितनी सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) उक्त जिले में क्रियान्वित की जाने वाली योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) ग्रामविद्युतीकरण निगम लिमिटड ने अब तक मध्य प्रदेश के खंडवा (पूर्वी निमाड़) जिले की 105.62 लाख

रुपये की ऋण सहायता वाली तीन ग्राम विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की हैं।

(ख) इस स्कीम में 108 ग्रामों में 2,915 कृषि पम्पसेटों का अर्जन और 192 लघु औद्योगिक यूनिटों को बिजली देना परिकल्पित है।

Capacity of Firms Producing Explosives

8094. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) capacity and annual production of companies producing industrial explosives during the last three years;

(b) the indigenous requirements for industrial explosives and what is their export market; and

(c) whether Government are taking any steps to increase production of industrial explosives by permitting the producing companies to increase their production capacities to meet home and export demands and if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Capacity and annual production of industrial explosives manufacture is as under:—

(i) *M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd.*

Year	Installed capacity	Production
	(in tonnes)	
1972	28000	29860
1973	28000	26362
1974	28000	32442
(ii) *M/s. I.D.L. Chemicals Ltd.*		
1972	15000	2806
1973	15000	5581
1974	15000	5864

(b) indigenous requirement for industrial explosives is met by indigenous production and no imports are made. The exports of detonators, ignitor cord and detonating fuse has taken place. The value of exports during 1971-72 was Rs. 21.51 lakhs; 1972-73—Rs. 39.72 lakhs and 1973-74 Rs 29.69 lakhs.

(c) In addition to the installed capacity, the following letters of intents have been issued for the manufacture of industrial explosives:—

	Tonnes
M/s. Narendra Explesives	10,000
M/s. M.P. Adyog ik Vika! Nigam	18,000
M/s. IDL Chemidals (Expansion at Rourkela)	7,500
M/s. IDL Chemicals (a new unit at Hyderabad)	57,500

Tractor Factory in Pratapgarh, U.P.

8095. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Qusetion No. 12|5 on the 20th November, 1974 regarding seting up of the

tractor factory in District Pratapgarh (U.P). and state the target date by which the work will begin and the factory be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The promoters of the project are in the process of finalisation of the financial structuring of the project. As the land is yet to be acquired, it is difficult to state with any degree of precision, the date by which the factory will be ready

पुलिस बल के आधुनिकीकरण के लिये प्रशिक्षण

8096. श्री राम हेडाउ : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में विभिन्न स्थानों पर विरोध प्रदर्शन करने वाले जलूसों और सभाओं पर पुलिस गोली चलाये जाने की घटनायें निरन्तर बढ़ रही है और आम आदमी का विश्वास पुलिस से उठता जा रहा है।

(ख) पुलिस द्वारा असहिष्णुता की भावना रोकने, प्रतिशोध और आक्रोश का भाव कम करने, भीड़ को नियंत्रित करते समय पुलिस द्वारा संयम, धैर्य और कौशल को तिलांजलि न देने शान्ति व्यवस्था स्थापित करने में संयम दिखाये जाने के लिए क्या पुलिस के लिये कोई प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम दिल्ली में चलाया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) दिल्ली में पुलिस बल को आधुनिक बनाने के लिये कौन सी प्रशिक्षण शैली और कार्यक्रम अपनाया जा रहा है ताकि पुलिस लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों की रक्षा में सहायक हो सके।

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) दिल्ली पुलिस के लिए प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम में पुलिस समुदाय के संबंध, देश में बदलते समाज सामाजिक,आर्थिक तथा राजनतिक परिवर्तनों में पुलिस की भूमिका और नागरीकों के अधिकारों व विशेषाकारों से संबंधित विधिक उपबंध शामिल है।

Production of Sports Equipment

8097. SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of tennis equipment, hockey equipment, cricket equipment and badminton equipment produced in India;

(b) how much of this production is used in India and how much is exported abroad;

(c) the duty charged by foreign countries (country-wise) on the export of these items; and

(d) quantity of sports goods imported into this country and the duty charged on each item?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a). Figures regarding quantities of tennis, hockey, cricket and badmintion equipments produced in India are not readily available. However, estimated production of some of the items of sports goods are as follows:—

	Annual production
	Pcs.
1. Hockey and Cricket balls .	3,60,000
2. Tennis and Sqash Rackets .	5,60,000
3. Badminton Rackets .	1,13,000
4. Hockey sticks . . .	3,00,000
5. Cricket Bats of all sizes .	6,00,000
6. Tennis balls . . .	36,000 dozen

(b) On an average, 60 per cent of the total production of the above items are exported.

(c): On the items of sports goods exported to countries having the Generalised System of Preferences, no duty is charged. In other countries the duty charged ranges from 10 per cent to 17 per cent depending upon the products.

(d) None of the items of sports goods mentioned above are generally imported since indigenous requirements are completely met by local production.

Saudi Arabia's interest in Indian Films and Documentaries

8098. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to newspaper report Saudi Arabia has shown interest in Indian films, particularly documentaries on subjects like agriculture, small industries and other developmental activities;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether India has also shown its interest in return to Saudi Arabian demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROAD CASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and b). They have shown interest which is being pursued further.

(c) India will be glad to meet any Saudi Arabian requirements regarding documentaries.

Illicit Manufacture of Fire Arms

8099. SHRI BISHWANTH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether illicit manufacture of fire arms by individuals and groups in the country has increased;

(b) if so, the States where such illicit manufacture is on the increase;

(c) whether the agency used for detection of clandestine manufacture is not adequately equipped and does not prove to be a match to gun runners; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to curb the menace and to update the arms of the detection agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Information has so far been received from the Union Territories and the following 11 States: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Tripura. It does not indicate any increase in the illicit manufacture of fire. arms. In formation in regard to the remaining States will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

(c) and (d). The agency responsible, among other things, for detection and preventing the clandestine manufacture of fire arms and gunrunning, is the State Police. Its overall capability and effectiveness for dealing with all situations having a bearing on law and order including unlicensed manufacture of the gre arms is being constantly improved through the programme of modenisation.

Explosives found in various parts of the country during 1974

8100. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of explosives found during the year 1974 in various parts of the country; and

(b) the number and names of persons arrested in this connection and the action taken against them in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and it would be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Statement of Ex-President on dissolution of Gujarat Assembly

8101. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:
SHRI R. V. BADE:
SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Statesman' of 10th October, 1974 wherein the Ex-President, Shri V. V. Giri, is reported to have said, "while announcing the dissolution of the (Gujarat) Assembly she (Mrs. Indira Gandhi) committed the mistake of not informing me beforehand";

(b) what are the full facts in this regard and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether incidents of this kind have occurred on some other occasions too, if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Attention is invited to the statement made by the Home Minister on the Subject in the Lok Sabha on 18-3-1974.

Changes in Management Officials of BHEL Complex

8102. SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR':
DR. LAXMINARAIAN PANDEYA:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some changes and replacements have been made in some of the top management officials of Bharat Heavy Electricals Complex;

(b) if so, the facts and objectives thereof;

(c) whether the Madhya Pradesh State Government and all the political parties have protested against such changes; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following changes in the top management officials of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited have been made in the recent past:—

(i) Shri K. L. Puri, General Manager, Hardwar Unit has been tranfenred as General Manager, Services and Spares Division in New Delhi.

(ii) Shri A. K. Khosla, Senior Deputy General Manager, Hardwar Unit has been promoted as General Manager, Hardwar Unit.

(iii) Shri B. S. Samat, Senior Deputy General Manager, Bhopal Unit has been appointed as General Manager, Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, Allahabad.

(iv) Shri F. Haque, General Manager, Services and Spares Division, has been transferred as General Manager, Bhopal Unit.

(v) Shri M. S. Padmanabhan, General Manager, Bhopal Unit has been transferred to New Delhi to take a new assignment in the Company.

The main objectives of these changes are:—

(i) Meeting the growth needs of the Organisation.

(ii) Providing opportunities to top management level executives to acquire experience in different aspects of the company's operations.

(iii) Providing challenging opportunities to below top management executives.

The changes have been made keeping in view the capabilities, experience and potential of the individuals concerned as well as the requirements of the various top management positions in the company.

(c) and (d). Although Government is aware of some press reports protesting against these transfers, no official protest either from the Madhya Pradesh Government or any political party has been received.

Lifting of stock of controlled cloth by National Consumers Cooperative Federation

8103. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state.

(a) whether the stock of controlled cloth in textile mills in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra has not been lifted by the National Consumers Cooperative Federation and it is lying in the godown; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to dispose it of at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) National Cooperative Consumers' Federation have informed that the bulk of the stock of controlled cloth in the textile mills in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra has been lifted, except those bales which were of short width and inferior quality and, accordingly, not acceptable to the people for wearing purposes.

(b) All-out efforts are being made by the National Consumers' Cooperative Federation, with the help of the State Governments and State Consumer Cooperative Federations, to lift the remaining quantities of the stock of saleable varieties of controlled cloth, through various measures, including relaxation of quantitative restriction, permission for inter-district transfer of stocks within the State, providing more retail outlets particularly in rural areas, arranging larger working capital facilities to State Federations and wholesale consumer cooperative stores from banks, wider publicity, etc.

Transportation of Coal from Bokaro Colliery to Kargali Washery under NCDC in Bihar

8104. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Kargali washery under N.C.D.C. in Bihar contractors are engaged for manual collection and transportation of slurry instead of doing the same through mechanical means installed in the washery;

(b) whether the aerial ropeway installed for transporting raw coal from Bokaro Colliery to the Washery for washing is left unused and the coal is transported by road entailing extra-expenditure and pilferage;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether three High power Committees, the Kamat Committee, the Sarkar Committee and Commercial auditing had after thorough enquiry, given their considered opinion on these malpractices and losses incurred; and

(e) if so, the main features thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD (a) Engagement of contractors for manual collection of slurry stopped in October 1972.

(b) and (c). The ropeway, which was constructed in 1958, was dismantled in 1963 because of operational difficulties. Coal is now transported by rail departmentally and by road through contractor. The Coal received at the Washery is checked on the weigh-bridge and verified with quantity despatched from the colliery indicated in machine-numbered challans. There has been no discrepancy in the stocks at the colliery end.

(d) and (e). The Kamat Committee recommended that arrangements for manual recovery of the slurry required detailed probing by the Managing Director with the assistance of some experts in Coal Washeries from outside the National Coal Development Corporation. Shri G. C. Sarkar, head of the Coal Preparation Division of the Central Fuel Research Institute went into the problems and recommended certain improvements. These were implemented within the overall constraints of space available at the Washerby site. The Commercial Audit in its latest report observed that improvements|modifications were made in the Washery "as a result of which slurry is segregated in the Washery and the necessity for its collection in the ponds along with manual recovery stopped from October 1972."

Shri Sarkar suggested that all slurry should be channelised through thickeners. The old thickeners should be improved and standby drumfilters installed. These have been done The capacity of the slurry circuit has been increased from 15 tonnes per hour to 68 to 70 tonnes per hour.

Likelihood of Fire in Coal Stocks due to Non-clearance of Stocks by Railways

8105. SHRI HARI SINGH:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Managing Director of CMA's eastern division published in local daily that large scale fire might break out in coal stocks if the mounting stocks were not cleared by the railways in time; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Second Mine cut in Neyveli

8106. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has constantly been stressing the Centre to start the second mine cut in Neyveli;

(b) if so, the reasons put forward for its urgency: and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Tamil Nadu Government have been pressing for the opening of the second mine cut in Neyveli, keeping in view the advantages of additional power generation based on increased production of Lignite. The project is under the consideration of Central Government.

Hindustan Lever Ltd.

8107. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether group of Ministers of FERA have decided that continuance of economically non-beneficial Foreign Monopoly Firms in the country was to be decided by the Minister concerned;

(b) whether the case of Hindustan Lever Limited, a subsidiary of Unilever, London has been considered in this perspective; and

(c) if so, the results thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No such decision has been taken by the Group of Ministers.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Reservation for S.C. and S.T. Students for Awarding Scholarships to Prosecute Studies Abroad

8108. SHRI D. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the rules and regulations for awarding of scholarships by Government to those students who like to prosecute further studies in foreign countries, in arts, science, literature and other highly technical and sophisticated subjects;

(b) the total number of scholarships awarded in each branch of subjects to study in foreign countries for the last three years, separately and the break-up of such persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, and

(c) whether any principle of reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes is being followed in the matter of awarding scholarship to students to prosecute studies abroad, if no, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) A copy of the conditions prescribed for the "National Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, Nomadic and semi-nomadic Tribes and Other Economically Backward Classes for 1974-75" is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9584/75].

(b) Subject and category-wise break-up of the scholarships is also furnished in a separate statement attached.

(c) The National Overseas Scholarship Scheme is meant exclusively for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, Nomadic, Semi-nomadic Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

Water Wells in Adivasi Villages and Harijan Bastis of Bihar

8109. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar is acting slow in the matter of providing water wells in the Adivasi villages and Harijan bastis of Bihar;

(b) whether the Centre has done anything to persuade the State Government to pay more attention to this problem;

(c) what steps the Central Government has taken to help the State Government implement this programme, such as special grants, etc.; and

(d) if the action mentioned in (b) and (c) has not been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir. During the last three years of the Fourth Plan, viz. 1971-72 to 1973-74, the State Government constructed 4362 wells and 13474 hand pumps at a cost of Rs. 319.11 lakhs for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

(b) and (c). The strategy approved for the Fifth Plan is that the major thrust for the development of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas should come from all sectors of the State Plan and that special assistance for their development should play a supplementary role. State Governments are engaged in identifying in each sector of the Plan, programmes which would assist the development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In respect of specific areas with high tribal concentration, State Governments are engaged in preparing comprehensive sub-plans earmarking outlays and formulating appropriate programmes. In the course of annual plan discussions be implications of the revised approach are kept fully in mind before finalising the State Plan outlay. In the recent conference of State Ministers incharge of Backward Classes this approach had been reiterated and specific suggestions were made for effective implementation.

(d) Does not arise.

Smuggling of Idols and Works of Art to foreign Countries

8110. SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of idols and works of art smuggled to foreign countries during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken by Government to bring them back?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). No cases of smuggling of idols and art objects to foreign countries during last 3 years have been finally worked out. In four suspected cases of smuggling, enquiries are being made by the C.B.I. As soon as these enquiries are completed, appropriate action will be taken.

Annual Plan for the Development of Electric Power in States

8111. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether annual plan for the development of electric power in various States has been drawn;

(b) if so, the main features of the plan of each State; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned for each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SUKHLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Annual Plan 1975-76

States' Outlays and Anticipated Benefits.

State	Annual Plan Outlay (Rs. crores)	Anticipated Additional Generating Capacity during 1975-76 (MW)
1. Andhra Pradesh	64·60	200
2. Assam .	15·90	30
3. Bihar .	55·55	110
4. Gujarat .	63·00	315
5. Haryana .	48·00	60.
6. Himachal Pradesh	7·70	..
7. Jammu & Kashmir	20·95	9
8. Karnataka .	41·00	178·2
9. Kerala .	21·30	260
10. Madhya Pradesh	97·91	..
11. Maharashtra .	111·15	556
12. Manipur .	0·92	..
13. Meghalaya .	2·10	..
14. Nagaland .	0·72	..
15. Orissa .	37·75	120
16. Punjab .	70·09	110
17. Rajastan .	29·00	..
18. Tamil Nadu .	39·00	110
19. Tripura .	3·90	10
20. Uttar Pradesh .	181·06	410
21. West Bengal .	54·71	120

*Tentative

Cement Factories in Gujarat

8112. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cement factories in Gujarat State are not functioning properly and are producing less quantity of cement against their capacity; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The production of cement in 1974 in the factories in Gujarat was about 67 per cent of the rated capacity of these factories.

(b) The reasons for the shortfall in production were inadequate supply of coal and railway wagons, power cuts and mechanical troubles at some of the factories. As a result of the concerted steps taken for the removal of such constraints, the situation has since been improving. The production in the first three months of 1975 has been 84 per cent of the rated capacity.

लाहाबाद कचहरी डाकघर पर हमला

8113. श्री जन्न शलानी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि :

(क) क्या 4 अप्रैल, 1975 को इलाहाबाद कचहरी डाकघर पर सशस्त्र गुण्डों ने हमला किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां. तो कितनी धनराशि लूटी गई और कितनी सम्पति को नुक्सान पहुंचा ; और

(ग) क्या लूट के दौरान डाक के किसी कर्मचारी को चोटें आईं ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (क) से (ग). 4 अप्रैल, 1975 को इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट डाकघर में कुछ हथियारबन्द लोग घुस गये थे और बंदूक दिखा कर व 95,578 रुपये की रकम लूट ल गए। कोई डाक कर्मचारी जख्मी नहीं हुआ।

Promotion of Police Inspectors and D.S.Ps. in Delhi

8114. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Departmental Committee for Promotion of Police Inspectors and DSPs in Delhi has not met for a long time;

(b) whether a number of posts of Police Inspectors and DSPs. have been lying vacant as a result of the Committee not meeting; and

(c) what steps the Government propose to take in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Departmental Promotion Committee for considering promotions to the rank of Inspectors met on the 30th and 31st August, 1974 and the Departmental Promotion Committee (Selection Committee) for considering promotions to the rank of DY. S. P. met on the 17th and 18th April, 1975.

(b) and (c). There is no vacant post of Inspector of Police in Delhi. Only 7 post of Dy. S. Ps. are vacant and these will be filled up very shortly.

Development of effective System for Distribution of Essential Commodities

8115. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States in the country have identified areas for priority distribution of essential commodities,

(b) if so, whether the controlling bodies have developed any effective system for supervising and managing the structure and operations of the system to achieve price stabilisation and give protection to the common man against blackmarketing, cheating in weights and measures, adulteration and hoarding, and

(c) how long it is proposed to continue with this new scheme of proposed essential supplies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). There is already a public distribution system under the control of State Governments for distribution of essential commodities. Throughout the country there are about 2.13 lakhs ration/fair price shops in respect of foodgrains and sugar, fairly adequate number of retail outlets for kerosene and about 19,000 retail outlets for controlled cloth. The structure and operations of the distribution system is organised and controlled by the State Governments. The Essential Commodities Act has been amended recently by Parliament to provide more deterrent punishment and summary trial for violation of distribution and control orders issued by the State Governments under the Act. As a result of drives organised by the State Governments, over 30,490 persons are prosecuted under the Essential Commodities Act and other regulations regarding offences

concerning foodgrains and essential commodities during the period January to November, 1974. 7,902 persons were convicted and the number of summary trials held during the same period was 15,475.

In pursuance of the discussions at recent Regional Conference of State Minister for Food, Civil Supplies and Cooperation, State Governments have been advised to augment and extent the public distribution system for priority essential commodities in vulnerable areas; to develop a consumer movement comprising committees including representatives of womens' organisations, which may be vested with statutory powers relating to distribution of essential commodities, supervision of retail outlets, checking of adulteration and other mal-practices including those relating to weights and measures; to strengthen the Civil Supplies Organisations and the market intelligence system. This programme is one of continuing action and is in progress. In recent months there has been a fall in the wholesale and consumer privce indices and improved availability of essential commodities for distribution to vulnerable sections of the population.

एच० एम० टी० घड़ियों की कीमत

8116. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जैसे जैसे एच० एम० टी० की घड़ियों की मांग बढ़ती जा रही है वैसे वैसे उनकी कीमतें भी सरकार बढ़ा रही है ;

(ख) क्या दो महीने पहले इनकी कीमत बढ़ाई गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज): (क) से (ग). तांबा, स्टनलैस स्टील की वस्तुओं, एक्रिलिक सीटों , प्लास्टिक के बाक्सों और कुछ आयातित पुर्जों के मूल्य बढ़ जाने के कारण , जनवरी, 1974 से घड़ियों के उत्पादन मूल्य में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि हुई है। कार्बाइड उत्पादों पर उत्पादन करों के कारण पुर्जों के मूल्यों में भी अत्यंत वृद्धि हुई है । इसके अतिरिक्त विदशी मुद्रा दरों की समानता में घट बढ़ के फलस्वरूप सभी आयातित पुर्जों के लिये रुपये की लागत में भी वृद्धि हुई है । अत: हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स को अपनी घड़ियों के बिक्री मूल्यों में संशोधन करने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ा। यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा कि इस प्रकार की घड़ियों की अधिक मांग होने के कारण मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है ।

बड़ौदा जिले के दबोही स्टेशन पर एक महिला से देशी पिस्तौल का जब्त किया जाना

8117. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान दिनांक 22 मार्च, के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बड़ोदा जिले के दबोही स्टेशन पर एक महिला से नौ देसी पिस्तौलें जब्त की गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस घटना के बार में कोई जांच कराई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन): (क) जी हां, श्रीमन् । बरामदगी भड़ौच जिल में दबोई स्टेशन से की गई थी ।

(ख) और (ग) . अभियुक्त महिला गिरफ्तार कर ली गई थी और उसके विरुद्ध शस्त्र अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत एक मामला दर्ज किया गया था । उससे पूछताछ करने के परिणामस्वरूप और देसी पिस्तौलें बरामद हुई । अभियुक्त व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध शस्त्र अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अब तक 13 मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं । आगे जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

"हरिजन नेता से दुर्व्यवहार का आरोप" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार

8118. **श्री अम्बेश :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान दिनांक 4 मार्च, 1975 के नवभारत टाइम्स में "हरिजन नेता से दुर्व्यवहार का आरोप " शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना के पूर तथ्य क्या हैं और इस मामले में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

जेल प्रशासन के अध्ययन के लिये कार्यकारी दल

8119. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री माधव राव सिंधिया :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री आर० वी० बड़े :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जेल प्रशासन और जेलों की हालत के अध्ययन के लिए 1972 में नियुक्त कार्यकारी दल ने अपना प्रतिवेदन वर्ष 1973 में प्रस्तुत किया था ;

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी निदेश पद और सिफारिशें क्या है और उनमें से किन-किन सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित किया गया है,

(ग) बाकी सिफारिशों के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) क्या जेलों में बिगड़ती हालत के संदर्भ में एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति से उनकी फिर से जांच कराई जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) प्रतिवेदन 5-12-1973 को प्रस्तुत किया गया था ।

(ख) और (ग) . तत्सम्बन्धी निदेशपद तथा मुख्य सिफारिशें प्रतिवेदन में उपलब्ध हैं जिसकी प्रतियां संसद भवन की लाईब्रेरी मे 28-10-74 को दी जा चुकी हैं ।

प्रतिवेदन अभी विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के विचाराधीन है । 'जेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण सिफारिशों को स्वीकार करना तथा उन्हें क्रियान्वित करना राज्य सरकारो का कार्य है । भारत सरकार एक समन्वयकारी ऐजेन्सी के रूप में ऐसे उपाय करेगी जो प्रतिवेदन पर विचार करने के पश्चात् राज्यों द्वारा वांछित होंगे ।

(घ) जेल प्रशासन की समस्याऐं तथा कमियां विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अतीत मे नियुक्त की गई विभिन्न समितियों द्वारा अच्छी तरह समझ ली गई थी और आर्थिक कठिनाईयों के कारण शीघ्र गामी आधुनिकीकरण का कार्यक्रम अभी तक कार्यान्वित नही किया जा सका । इस संदर्भ में एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति द्वारा आगे जांच कराया जाना आवश्यक प्रतीत नहीं होता ।

Links of modern Religious Saints with C.I.A.

8120. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jet and Imphala branch religious saints surfaced during the last decade in the country are CIA sponsored because they talk and manoeuvre more of politics than religious cult to which they may pose to belong; and

(b) whether Government propose to get their sources of income thoroughly enquired because apparently they have no big income in the context of their expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). In the absence of specific details it is not possible to give a precise answer with reference to specific individuals. Utmost vigilance, however, is maintained in regard to the activities of foreign intelligence organisations including the C.I.A. to safeguard the interests of national security:

Annual Rate of Growth of Employment

8121. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Planning Commission have calculated the annual rate of growth of employment in manufacturing and extracting and mines; in services; and in distribution and trade in 20 years of planning;

(b) if so, the figures for each of these years as well as the average annual rate of growth in each of these three areas during this period;

(c) whether for a developing country the rate of growth of employment in the tertiary sector (services and distribution and trade) is not excessive;

(d) if so, whether this was the result of wrong planning priorities and neglect of agriculture, small scale industries and consumer goods industries; and

(e) if so, the remedial action proposed to reverse the unhealthy trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Precise, complete and comparable data to measure the annual rate of growth of employment by broad sectors of economic activities are not available. However, the rate of growth of employment in the organised sector of the economy as estimated from the Employment Market Information Programme of the Directorate General of Employment and Training during 1961 to 1966 and for each year from 1966 onwards are indicated in the Statement I and II laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9585/75.]

(c) The available data do not indicate that the rate of growth of employment in the tertiary sector is excessive .

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

Postal Articles containing Hashish and other items

8122. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to a report in the Hindustan Times on the 2nd April, 1975 that a number of letters and covers, lately received in the Capital, contained hashish and other deadly drugs;

(b) whether other postal articles contained odds and ends like currency notes, jewellery and even samples of rice and cereals against postal regulations; and

(c) whether any investigation has also been made in this regard and if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). A few letters and parcels addressed to Foreign countries containing such miscellaneous articles were received on different dates in the Foreign Post Office, New Delhi.

(c) Foreign Post Office, New Delhi receives articles meant for foreign countries in the course of transmission by post. Such contraband postal articles are detained by the Customs who investigate into the cases either themselves or through other agencies like CBI etc. The Postal Department does not make such investigations.

Progress made in Satellite Instructional Television Experiment Programme

8123. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in arranging the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment programme in India;

(b) the countries collaborating with India on this project and the estimated cost;

(c) the places or States to be covered by this Television programme; and

(d) whether this TV programme would relay only a certain type of limited programmes; if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTR MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) (i) The Department of Space, who are responsible for the hardware aspects of the Experiment, have set up experimental Satellite Communications, Earth Station at Ahmedabad which will transmit programmes to the geo-stationary Satellite ATS-6. Two more Earth Stations are being set up at Delhi and Amritsar. Programmes from the Satellite will be received on about 2,400 direct reception sets which are being installed in selected villages in certain districts of the six States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa. About 1600 sets have already been installed in selected villages The work regarding installation of the TV sets in the remaining villages is in progress.

(ii) AIR is concerned with the software aspects of the Experiment. For this purpose, AIR has set up 3 Television Base Production Centres at Delhi, Hyderabad and Cuttack to produce programmes for the SITE. More than 350 hours of programmes have already been got ready and it is proposed to have two months programme in capsule form before August 1 when the Experiment is due to begin.

(b) The ATS—6 belongs to the National Areonautics Space Administration of USA and is being placed at the disposal of Government of India for one year free of cost. The estimated expenditure on the part of the Government of India on this project is:

Department of Space	Approx. Rs. 900 lakhs
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting .	Approx. 316 lakhs

(c) The direct reception sets will be located in specially selected villages in certain districts in the six States as detailed below:

State	*Districts*
(i) Andhra Pradesh . . .	Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Hyderabad, Medak.
(ii) Bihar	Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Dharbhanga and Saharsa.
(iii) Karnataka	Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur.
(iv) Madhya Pradesh . . .	Bilaspur, Raipur and Durg.
(v) Rajasthan	Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Kota.
(vi) Orissa	Sambalpur, Dhenkanal and Baudh.

(d) The Statellite will provide one video and two audio channels. There will thus be a common picture programme for at least two States. The programmes in the fields of Agriculture, Health Family Planning, primary education etc. have been specially prepared for the States concerned. The programmes and thus limited both with regard to the coverage of States and the types of programmes. There will also be programmes of general interest like entertainment and news and current affairs programme. In the morning transmission, Primary School broadcast will be in four languages—Hindi, Oriya, Kannada and Telugu.

Talks between India and Canada on Nuclear Aid

8124. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks between India and Canada were held in April, 1976 on the nuclear aid to India;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks;

(c) whether Canada agreed to resume aid for our nuclear projects which were being set up with the Canadian aid; and

(d) whether any final agreement has been reached?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER of ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The talks are still in progress.

Framing of rules regulating suspension of Employees

8125. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to frame rules not to keep a Government servant under suspension for a longer period without completing the enquiry against him; and

(b) if so, the steps so far taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir. Rules and instructions already exist detailing the circumstances under which a Government servant may be placed under suspension. Instructions have also been issued that every effort should be made to file the charge-sheet in a Court in the case of prosecution or to

serve the Charge-Sheet on the Government servant in the case of departmental proceedings, as the case may be, within three months from the date of suspension and that in case in which it may not be possible to do so, the disciplinary authority should report the matter to the next higher authority explaining the reasons for the delay. Further, if the authority which places the Government servant under suspension feels at any time during the progress of the enquiry that the enquiry could be conducted without placing the Government servant under suspension for any further period, it may revoke the order of suspension. A time schedule has also been prescribed for various stages in the disciplinary procedure after the serving of the charge-sheet, so that there may not be any undue delay in the completion of the enquiry against the suspended officer. Further, in order to mitigate the hardship that may be caused to an officer under suspension, he is allowed a subsistence allowance at an amount equal to the leave salary on half average pay and dearness allowance, which is also subject to a review after six months. The rules provide that if there is likelyhood of delay in completion of the enquiry, which is not attributable to the dilatory tactics of the Government servant concerned, then the rate of subsistence allowance may be increased by a suitable amount not exceeding 50 per cent of the subsistence allowance. If, ultimately the Government servant is completely exonerated of all the charges levelled against him and the suspension is considered wholly unjustified, the Government servant is also entitled to full pay and allowances for the period of suspension.

(b) Does not arise.

Work on Santaldih Power Station delayed due to short supply of Steel

8126. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Santaldih power station is being delayed due to short supply of steel; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

I.T.D.Ps opened by Government of Orissa before submission of the Sub-plan

8127. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa declared open ITDPs before submission of the sub-plan to the Government of India;

(b) total number of proposed ITDPs, project-wise and date-wise declared open with plan provision made for these projects by the State Government and by Central assistence; and

(c) when the Sub-Plan of Orissa was received by Government of India and when it will be finalised for implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Replacement of present system of writing confidential reports

8128. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to replace the present system of confidential reports by other methods of

assessment of the work of the Government employees; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). While there is no proposal for replacing the present system of confidential reports by other methods of assessment of the work of the Government servant the following decisions have been taken after considering the recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on Personnel Administration in regard to the scheme of writing Confidential Reports on Government servants:—

(i) At the end of each year the official reported upon should submit a brief resume, not exceeding 300 words, of the work done by him bringing out any special achievement of his. The resume should be submitted to the reporting officer and should form a part of the Confidential Report. In giving his assessment the reporting officer should duly take notice of the resume and after making his own comments and assessment, submit the entire record to the next higher officer, namely, the reviewing officer. The reviewing officer should add his own comments, if any, and also do the grading. However, in the case of clerical and other categories of officials doing jobs of a repetitive nature where it may not be possible for the official reported upon to write out a clear and accurate resume of the task performed by him, a brief statement of the work handled by him during the year may be recorded by the reporting officer.

(ii) In the existing form of Confidential Reports, there is provision for the reviewing officer assessing the fitness of the employee for promotion to higher post in his turn in following manner: (i) fit; (ii) not yet fit; and (iii) unfit. The term 'unfit' will be deleted from the existing form of Confidential Reports.

(iii) The Confidential Reports should be performance-oriented and the form should provide sufficient space for an objective assessment of the performance of the reportee.

Suitable instructions in the light of the aforesaid decisions are being issued shortly.

Funds for Completion of Hydro-Electric Projects

8129. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on hydro-electric projects such as Idikki, Idamalayar, Pampa augmentation, Silent valley etc. have come to a stop due to lack of funds;

(b) the total amount allotted for these projects last year; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure speedy completion of these projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Stage I of the Idikki Project is in an advanced stage of construction, and work on the project is not being allowed to suffer due to lack of funds. The progress on the Idamalayar scheme is slow, as the State Government is concentrating on completion of the Idikki Project in time. The Pamba (Sabrigiri) augmentation scheme and the Silent Valley Project have not been included for benefits within the 5th Plan, and construction work on these schemes has not been started so far.

(b) The amounts allotted during 1974-75 for the various projects were as under:—

Name of the scheme	*Outlays sanctioned for Annual Plan 1974-75 by Planning Commission* (Rs. Crores)
Idikki Stage-I	12·25
Idikki Stage-II	Nil
Idikki Stage-III	Nil
Idamalayar	0·50
Silent Valley	Nil
Sabaragiri Augmentation Scheme	0·50

(c) Efforts are being made to ensure that adequate funds are available for schemes which are in an advanced stage of construction, and are likely to yield benefits during the next few years. Within the constraint of resources, efforts are also being made to secure as much unds as possible, for new schemes which are to yield benefits in the end of the 5th Plan or early in the 6th Plan.

Complaint against salesman of Gole Market Branch of Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd, New Delhi

8130. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 7th April, 1975 a complaint was received by the Director of Weights & Measures regarding less measuring of cloth by the Salesman of the Gole Market Branch of the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter by the Director;

(c) whether the Store had been sealed and the stock checked to verify the increased stock due to the malpractice of less measuring adopted by the salesman; and

(d) the action recommended against the salesman and other officers of the society involved in this malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the implementation of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 is within the purview of the respective State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations, the matter was referred by the Central Directorate of Weights & Measures to the Controller of Weights and Measures, Delhi Administration, for necessary investigation and appropriate action according to the law. The Controller of Weights and Measures, Delhi Administration, has, in his report, informed that the Store in question was inspected by him personally, along with his Inspectors. The two Metre measures used in the Store were checked by the Controller and found to be correct.

(c) The Store has not been sealed, but the stock has been checked and the pieces of cloth, alleged to have been short-measured, have been kept in lock and key with an officer of the Society. The stock has been checked by the physical verification staff and their final report is awaited.

(d) A show-cause notice had been issued to the saleseman concerned, asking for his explanation, and his reply has been received. Further action will be taken by the management of the Society, as soon as the final physical verification report is received.

पटना जनरल पोस्ट आफिस में आग लगने से हुई क्षति

8131. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1 अप्रैल, 1975 को रात को पटना जनरल पोस्ट आफिस के बहु-मंजिले कार्यालय में आग लगने से कितनी क्षति हुई है ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा): आग लगने से इमारत, बिजली की फिटिंग फर्नीचर आदि को जो क्षति हुई है, उसका अनुमान 33,530 रुपये लगाया गया है।

Complaint against Salesman and Deputy General Manager of the Gole Market Branch of the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd.

8132. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 6th April, 1975 the stretchlon pant lengths sold from the Gole Market Branch of the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi was measured less in length;

(b) whether a complaint was lodged by the customers with the Police when the Deputy General Manager could not pacify them and misbehaved with them;

(c) whether all the pant pieces which were measured less have since been replaced; and

(d) the action taken against the defaulting salesman and the Deputy General Manager of the Society for his misbehaviour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir Several pant lengths were found to have been measured short.

(b) The Deputy General Manager visited the Gole Market Branch and did his best to deal with the complaints.

(c) Pant pieces which were returned by the customers were replaced.

(d) The allegations made against the salesman are being enquired into and a show cause notice has been issued.

The question of action against the Deputy General Manager does not arise as he did his best to deal with the situation

Functioning of D.V.C.

8133. DR RANSEN SEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how the corporate body of the D.V.C. has been functioning now under the full time Chairmanship of an ex-military man with two part-time members from Bihar and West Bengal;

(b) whether the full time Chairman of the D.V.C has complete administrative, executive and financial power to run the organisation; and

(c) how the Chairman is now actually functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The D.V.C. has been functioning satisfactorily. There has been improvement in the generation of electricity which is the major function of the Corporation. The average daily generation has gone up from below 10 million KWH in first half of 1974-75 to 14 million KWH presently.

(b) and (c). The administrative, executive and financial powers are vested in the Corporation which consists of the Chairman and the two Members. The functioning of the Corporation is governed by Damodar Valley Corporation (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 1951.

"सरकारी विज्ञापन और विदेशों के प्रति वचनबद्ध भारतीय अखबार" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार

8134. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मासिका पत्रिका "जन उद्योग" के अक्तुबर, 1974 के सम्पादकीय लेख में "सरकारी विज्ञापन और विदेशों के प्रति वचनबद्ध भारती अखबार" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) समाचारपत्रों को सरकारी विज्ञापन, विज्ञापनों का लोगों पर प्रभाव, अपेक्षित लक्ष्य और विज्ञापनों का उद्देश्य और विषय, आदि जैसी विभिन्न बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सामान्य नीति के अनुसार रिलीज किए जाते हैं। सरकारी विज्ञापन देते समय किसी प्रकाशन की राजनीतिक सम्बद्धता का विचार नहीं किया जाता है। यह कहना गलत है कि अधिकांश सरकारी विज्ञापन एकाधिकार समाचारपत्रों को दिये जाते हैं।

1973–74 और 1974–75 के दौरान सरकारी विज्ञापन भारत में "रीडर्स डाइजैस्ट" को छोड़कर किसी अन्य विदेशी समाचारपत्र को नहीं दिये गये। इसके लिए भुगतान भारतीय मुद्रा में ही किया गया।

सम्पादकीय में उल्लिखित अन्य बातें वस्तुनिष्ठ अथवा तथ्यों पर आधारित नहीं हैं।

Letters of Intent/Licences

8135. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of letters of intent and licences obtained by the Karnataka State Industrial Development Corporation in the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 with the names of the industries; and

(b) the industries that have started production under these letter of intent and licences?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The following table gives the numbers of letters of intent and licences issued to Karnataka State Industrial Development Corporation during 1972—74:—

	1972	1973	1974
Letter of Intent .	1	3	5
Industrial Licence .	1	..	2

The above letters of intent and industrial licences relate to the following industries:—

Three Wheeler Scooters, Acetate Low, Magnesium metal, Industrial gases, Carburettor, Linter pulp, Sulphuric Acid etc., Maize products, Viscose staple fibre, Sugar and Cotton yarn.

(b) According to the information supplied by the Karnataka State I.D.C. none of the above projects has gone into production so far.

Suggestion to set up a Trust to run the Hindustan Times Group of Journals

8136. SHRIMATI PARVATHI-KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Press Council had suggested in 1973 to set up a trust to run "Hindustan Times" group of journals, as an alternative to the proposed "delinking" programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what was the decision in this matter; and

(d) whether Government are coming forward with a Bill to take over the monopoly press in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). The Chairman of the Press Council, in his personal and individual capacity, made a suggestion to Shri K. K. Birla to set up a Trust for the Hindustan Times group which would effectively delink it so that the proprietors might be insulated from the editor by the interposition of a Trust Board.

(d) The question of delinking of newspapers from big business interests is being examined in the light of the Fact Finding Committee Report on Newspaper Economics.

Bal Yogeshwar's links with C.I.A.

8137. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the public allegations made by leading personalities of the Divine Light Mission to the effect that the so-called spiritual head, Bal Yogeshwar is connected with the C.I.A.;

(b) whether the Bal Yogeshwar has recently come from USA to Lucknow on the plea of attending a festival; and

(c) if so, whether his activities and connections in this country are under Government's close surveillance, especially in relation to his alleged CIA ties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Government have seen some press reports in this regard.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Utmost vigilance is being maintained in regard to the activities of foreign intelligence agencies including the C.I.A.

Administrative set up for Delhi

8138. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to have a unified administrative set up for Delhi in place of present tri-structure; and

(b) if so, the advantages of the proposed new structure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). There are several local authorities and agencies performing different functions in the Union Territory of Delhi. The lines on which these bodies may be reorganised for better performance of functions entrusted to them are being examined.

Law and order situation in Metropolitan Cities

8139. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the crime statistics of past three years in the six principal metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Bangalore and Hyderabad, year-wise and city-wise;

(b) whether there has been any improvement in the law and order situation; and

(c) if not, the steps contemplated to curb crime in these six major metropolitan cities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) A statement containing information for 1971, 1972 and 1973 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9586/75]. Information for 1974 has not yet been compiled.

(b) and (c). There has been some increase in the incidence of cognizable crime. This may be attributed to a variety of socio-economic factors like population growth, urbanisation, unemployment, economic distress. State Governments/Administration concerned are taking necessary steps for crime control.

Working of State Electricity Boards under Financial Constraints

8140. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Electricity Boards have been working under financial constraints; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Most State Electricity Boards do not have adequate resources for implementing their projects and other development works. The main reasons for this are—

(i) inadequate financial provisions in the annual plans, due to the general constraint on resources;

(ii) rising cost of projects;

(iii) rising operating expenditures due to higher cost of fuel, wage increase, etc.

Extension of Licence of Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation

8141. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a recent decision of the West Bengal Government to extend the licence of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation upto 2,000;

(b) whether the Centre has been informed of the said decision and whether the Centre has approved of the decision;

(c) if so, what are the facts thereof; and

(d) the reasons why this foreign monopoly concern is being given a fresh lease of life?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d). The Government of India have been aware that the question of extension of the licence of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation has been under the consideration of the Government of West Bengal for sometime. Earlier this month the Government of West Bengal have reported that they have advised the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation that they are setting in train the statutory procedure to amend the Corporation's licence so as to defer the next option to purchase exercisable on 1st January, 1980 to 1st January, 2000. Under the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, the State Governments have the power to make alterations and amendments in the terms and conditions of the licence including extension of the period of the licence.

Telephone Exchange at Shahdara in Delhi

8142. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new telephone exchange is going to be commissioned in Shahdara (Delhi);

(b) if so, when the work on this project was started and what was the stipulated period for its completion;

(c) how much time has been spent on this and how much time it needs more;

(d) what is the estimated capacity of the new exchange; and

(e) financial implications of this project?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Exchange is called Shahdara East and is situated in U.P.

(b) Construction of the building was started in November, 1968 and installation of equipment was commenced in February, 1973. It was scheduled to have been commissioned in early 1975.

(c) It has taken about six years and exchange is now expected to be commissioned in October, 1975.

(d) 1000 lines.

(e) The cost of the project is Rs. 49.67 lakhs and the expected net return is Rs. 2.76 lakhs per annum.

Application of Indian Laws to Goa, Daman & Diu

8143. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether code of customs and usage of Hindu gentiles of Goa, a law of Portuguese days, is still applicable to Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) whether under the above code of customs and usage non-Christians of Goa, Daman and Diu can have more than one wife;

(c) the reasons why the above law has so far not been replaced and Indian laws made applicable to the above areas; and

(d) what other laws of Portuguese days still apply to the above areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). Under the Code of Usage and Customs of Hindu Gentiles of Goa, Code of Usages and Customs of Non-Christian Inhabitants of Daman and Code of Usages and Customs of Non-Christian Inhabitants of Diu, which are still in force in Goa, Daman and Diu, a person governed by the said codes can have more than one wife in certain circumstances specified therein. As stated in reply to unstarred question No. 262 on 19-2-1975, most of the Portuguese laws have already been replaced by Central Acts and laws enacted by the legislatures of the Union territory and the question of replacing the remaining Portuguese laws including these codes is also receiving the consideration of the Government of the Union territory on the basis of recommendations made by the Law Commission appointed by that Government.

Meeting of Requirements of Newsprint for 1975

8144. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how much of the newsprint requirements for 1975 will be met from the indigenous sources; and

(b) the quantity of newsprint likely to be imported from abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The requirement of newsprint for the licencing period 1975-76 is envisaged at 2.72 lakhs tonnes, of which 55,000 tonnes is likely to be available from indigenous sources viz., Nepa Mills. The balance will be imported to the extent required.

Fifteen Year Perspective Plan for Agricultural Development and Production

8145. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the Press Report in a local Daily dated the 8th March, 1975 wherein it has been stated that a top Soviet Planning Expert feels that India need a fifteen year perspective plan for agricultural development and for increasing productivity in that vital sector of the economy; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The contents of the Press Report have been noted. It may, however, be pointed out that the Long Term Perspective for Agricultural Development upto 1985-86 has already been indicated in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan.

Stay orders regarding operation of certain standing orders of M.A.M.C. Ltd. Durgapur

8146. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether operation of the modified portion of the Certified Standing orders of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur has been ordered to be stayed by the learned District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan;

(b) whether the order in which the operation of the modified Standing orders (which included also the new shift timings etc.) has been complied with; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Two of the Workers' Unions in MAMC have preferred an appeal in the court of District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, against the Certified Standing Order of MAMC. In terms of Section 7 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the filing of the appeal operates as a stay Order. A specific stay Order has not been passed by the District and Sessions Judge.

(b) Pending a final decision in the case, MAMC has stayed the operation of the modified Standing Order.

(c) Does not arise.

Theft of Coal from Collieries of Bharat Coking Coal Limited

8147. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coke and Coal worth Rs. 2 crores were found missing from different collieries of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. during the last two years;

(b) if so, the quantity of the hard coke and coal, the names of the collieries quantity found short and action taken against the officers responsible for the thefts; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to check such recurrences in the collieries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). During 1972-73 and 1973-74, 60,210 tonnes of hard coke, valued at about Rs. 98 lakhs, were found short in Bhatdee, Kharkharee. Maheshpur, Phularitand, Loyabad, Kusunda, South Jharia, Kujama, Bhulanbararee, Burragarh, West Mudidih, Tetulmari, Gopalichuck, Nichitpur, Godhur,—Rajapur. Dobari, Patherdih and Victoria Collieries under Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Disciplinary action has been taken against the Managers of these collieries. While one Manager was removed from service, one Manager left the job before the shortage was proved and one Manager had obtained an injunction from the court against dismissal; the departmental enquiries are under progress in other cases. Besides taking disciplinary action, the security arrangements to prevent pilferage have been tightened by the company.

Status of Urdu

8148. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to grant special status to Urdu for certain purposes in Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi under Article 345 of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). In the policy statement made on 14th July, 1958, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House, measures for the development and progress of Urdu have been set out in detail. It had been specifically mentioned that the following facilities should be specially provided in areas and regions where Urdu is prevalent:

(i) Facilities should be provided for instruction and examination in the Urdu language at the primary stage to all children whose mother-tongue is declared by the parent or guardian to be Urdu;

(ii) Arrangements should be made for the training of teachers and for providing suitable text books in urdu.

(iii) Facilities for instruction in Urdu should also be provided at the secondary stage of education;

(iv) Documents in Urdu should be accepted by all courts and offices without the necessity of translation or transliteration in any other language or script and petitions and representations in Urdu should also be accepted;

(v) Important laws, rules and regulations and notifications (or at least a substance of them) should be issued in Urdu language also in areas where this language is prevalent and which may be specified for this purpose.

State Governments have been requested to adopt appropriate measures for the implementation of the above policy. The Central Government and the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities remain in constant touch with the State Governments concerned with a view to ensure that necessary facilities are provided for the development and progress of Urdu in accordance with the above policy.

Government's Control over Research and Development Institutions in Public and Private Sectors

849 SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the various Research and Development Institutions in the public and private sectors; and

(b) the type of control exercised by Government over these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A statement indicating the names of R&D units of public and private sector industries recognised by the Department of Science and Technology as on 31st March, 1975 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9587/75].

(b) The Department of Science and Technology is responsible for processing the import requirements for R&D purposes of the recognised R&D units, and under the provisions of Import Trade Control Policy the recognised R&D Organisations are required to submit to the Department of Science & Technology details of import licences

that have been issued, giving the information as to each item of equipment, chemical, other raw materials etc. at the end of each fiscal year. The National Laboratories and R&D units in Public Sector establishments are under the control of their respective administrative Ministries/Departments.

Working of Power Houses in Public and Private Sectors

8150. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the power houses in public and private sectors which are working below 50 per cent of their capacity; and

(b) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PRF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A statement showing major thermal and nuclear stations which have operated at a plant factor below 50 per cent during 1974-75 is attached. In so far as hydro stations are concerned, generation varies from year to year depending upon the availability of water.

(b) Government is seized of the problem of improving capacity factor and have taken the following steps to maximise the Generation from the thermal power stations:—

(i) Procurement and stocking of spares in adequate quantity.

(ii) Supply of adequate coal of consistent quality to match the design requirements of the boilers.

(iii) Close monitoring of, operation and maintenance, of stations.

(iv) Training of operation and maintenance personnel.

(v) A Standing Committee has been set up with the representatives from Central Electricity Authority, Department of Coal, Bharat Heavy Electricals limited. Instrumentation Limited, Kota and Electricity Boards to a continuous check on the performance of the various units and to take prompt corrective/remedial action as necessary.

(vi) Modernisation of the maintenance procedure and improvement in the management of thermal power stations.

Statement

Names of the major Thermal and Nuclear Power Stations of 10 MW and above operating at below 50% capacity factor.

S. No.	Name of the Station	Installed/ derated capacity (MW)
1	Koradi (Maharashtra)	120
2.	Tarapur (Maharashtra)	420
3.	Chola (Maharashtra)	40
4.	Ennore (Tamil Nadu)	340
5.	Basin Bridge (Tamil Nadu)	90
6.	Chandrapur (DVC)	540
7.	Durgapur (DVC)	250
8.	Patratu (Bihar)	400
9.	Talcher (Orissa)	250
10.	D.P.L. (West Bengal)	240
11.	Suntaldih (West Bengal)	120
12.	Bandel (West Bengal)	320
13.	Kothagudem (Andhra Pradesh) 'B'	220
14.	RAPP (Rajasthan)	220
15.	Faridabad Extension (Haryana)	55
16.	Bhatinda (Punjab)	110
17.	Neyveli	600

संसद-सदस्यों से गलत टेलीफोन बिलों की वसूली

8151. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गलत टेलीफोन बिल पेश करके संसद-सदस्यों से अनुचित राशि वसूल की जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (क) जी नहीं । संसद-सदस्यों और दूसरे उपभोक्ताओं के टेलीफोन बिल तैयार करने में पूरी सावधानी बरती जाती है । जब कभी अधिक रकम के बिल बनाने के आरोप लगा कर शिकायतें प्राप्त होती है , तो उनकी तुरन्त जांच पड़ताल की जाती है । टेलीफोन और सहायक उपस्कर की भी अच्छी तरह जांच कराई जाती है । जहां कहीं शिकायत उचित पाई जाती है, रकम में छूट दे दी जाती है ।

(ख) चूंकि वदनीयती के साथ गलत टेलिफोन बिल भेजने के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है, इसलिए कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाही करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Complaint from Refractory and Ceramic Workers' Union, Raniganj, West Bengal

8152. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint from the Refractory and Ceramic Workers' Union, Raniganj, West Bengal about the quality and quantity of Coal transported by the contractor; and

(b) if so, the reason for engaging a contractor for coal transport and steps taken to ensure remedy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present the Company have no arrangement to transport coal departmentally and hence the services of the contractor have been engaged. The question of taking up this departmentally is under the consideration of the management.

Legislation to check Air Pollution

8153. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the report submitted by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Kanpur, the air in Kanpur is polluted by the industrial gas and that the Institute has suggested a legislation to check such pollution; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur has conducted only a preliminary survey on air pollution in Kanpur. No report has been submitted by the Institute. The Government of India, are, however, actively processing a legislation to prevent and control air pollution.

Allocation of Cement to Kerala

8154. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of cement to the State of Kerala during the period 1974-75; and

(b) the quantity of cement actually supplied to that State during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) 5.63 lakh tonnes.

(b) 3.77 lakh tonnes.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली, द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओं की जांच करने के लिये आयोग

8155. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी :

श्री प्रसन्नभाई मेहता :

क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अप्रैल, 1974 में खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली की कुछ अनियमितताओं के कारणों की जांच करने के लिए कोई आयोग गठित किया था और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बंधी तथ्य क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या आयोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० शर्मा) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Technical know-how in Cigarette Manufacturing Industry

8156. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technology/scientific know-how involved in cigarette manufacturing which is not available in India;

(b) whether there are any cigarette manufacturing companies employing cent per-cent, Indian know-how without foreign technical collaboration, if so, their names, and the necessity to permit any foreign capital in this industry; and

(c) remittances in foreign exchange by foreign cigarette manufacturing companies in 1972—74, year-wise?

THE MNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Know-how for the manufacture of cigarettes is available indigenously.

(b) Names of Indian companies employing Indian know-how are as follows:—

1. M/s. Golden Tobacco Co. Ltd. Bombay.
2. M/s. Masters Tobacco Co. Bombay.
3. M/s. Crown Tobacco Co. Ltd. Bombay.
4. M/s. National Tabocca Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
5. M/s. Nav Bharat Tobacco Ltd., Hyderabad.
6. M/s. Universal Tobacco Co. Ltd., Hyderabad.

No fresh foreign capital is being permitted in this industry.

(c) The remittances made by foreign cigarette manufacturing companies are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
M/s. S.T.C. Ltd.	76·90	227·34	Nil
M/s. Vazir Sultan Tobacco Ltd.	9·91	39·22	9·75
M/s. Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.	29·21	12·95	14·44

Rehauling of Planning Commission

8157. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission under the new Deputy Chairman is under process of rehauling in terms of functioning, research projects, priorities determination etc; and

(b) if so, the broad indications of said processes of overhauling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Matters relating to the functioning, research projects, priority determination etc. are reviewed from time to time as necessary.

Setting up of Industrial Units in Alwar

8158. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether consequent on Alwar having been declared a backward district, any comprehensive scheme has been drawn out for its rapid industrialisation;

(b) if so, the salient feature of the scheme and the stage at which it is being considered by the Central Government and the time-limit before which it would be finalised; and

(c) what incentives, if any, are being offered for setting up of industrial units in this backward district by the Central Government and the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c): Alwar district has been selected as an Industrially Backward District to qualify for (i) concessional finance facilities to industries from all India term leading Financial Institutions; (2) Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy; (3) the Scheme of Income-tax Relief; (4) Preference for import of Raw Materials, Machinery and Components; and (5) Priority for supply of Machinery on Higher Purchase by the National Small Industry Corporation at concessional terms.

Crisis in Safety Match Industry

8159. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the safety match industry in the country is facing a crisis due to the high cost of red phosphorus;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps envisaged to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Government are not aware of any such crisis in the safety match industry.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Field Exhibition Officers excluded from Joining Central Information Service

8160. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether both Field Publicity Officers and Field Exhibition Officers are entrusted with the job of propagating Government policies and programmes;

(b) whether while the posts of Field Publicity Officers are included in the Central Information Service, the posts of Field Exhibition Officers are excluded from joining the Central Information Service;

(c) whether any representation has been received from the Field Exhibition Officers in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Field Publicity Officers are included in Grade IV of the Central Information Service at present while Field Exhibition Officers are at present excluded from the C.I.S.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Pay Commission had recommended a scale for Field Exhibition Officers lower than that for the Field Publicity Officers. The question of bringing the scale of the Field Exhibition Officers on par with that of the Field Publicity Officers has been taken up in consultation with Ministry of Finance. Until this is decided the question of absorbing the Field Exhibition Officers in the C.I.S. on par with Field Publicity Officers has been deferred.

Issue of Directive Regarding 'Mishra-Vivaha'

8161. SHRI C. H. MOHAMMED KOYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to issue a directive to all State Governments and Union territories to implement the suggestion regarding 'Mishra-Vivaha', contained in the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MNISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes containing the suggestion regarding 'Mishra-Vivaha' had already been forwarded to all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for their consideration and such action as may be feasible. No further directives would serve any useful purpose in such matters.

Forward Trading in Oil Seeds

8162. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have issued notifications prohibiting under Section 17 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 forward trading, including non-transferable specific delivery contracts in 24 minor oil seeds and oils throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir, to prevent the misuse of 24 minor oil seeds and oils by traders as a cover for illegal activities in the oil seeds and oils where forward trading is also prohibited.

(b) The broad features are as follows:

(i) Future contracts in 24 minor oil seeds and soils are prohibited throughout the country.

(ii) Transferable specific delivery contracts in 24 minor oil seeds and oils are also prohibited throughout the country.

(iii) Nontranserable specific delivery (n.t.s.d.) contracts which do not result in the delivery of the goods, but are settled by the payment of differences, are also prohibited throughout the country

(iv) Exemptions are provided for n.t.s.d. contracts which are wholly performed by the actual tendering of the goods and the payment of full price therefor or where the actual tendering of the goods becomes impossible or unlawful owing to circumstances beyond control. By these exemptions, parties who are genuinely interested in the purchase or sale of 24 minor oil seeds or oils through n.t.s.d. contracts are allowed to carry on their trading operations provided such contracts result in actual delivery of goods and the payment of full price therefor also takes place except for force majeure.

Applications of Sigarette Manufacturing Companies

8163. SHRI NANUBHAI N. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the cigarette manufacturing companies with foreign capital, particularly ITC, VST and Godfrey Phillips, have submitted to the Reserve Bank applications under Sections 28 and 29 of the Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act within the time-limit prescribed; and

(b) whether the applications have been considered, if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The applications of M/s. I.T.C. Ltd., M/s. The Vair Sultan Tobacco Co. Ltd., and M/s. Godfrey Phillips India Ltd. under Section 29 of the FERA have been received by the R.B.I. within the prescribed period.

The Reserve Bank of India has also received applications under Section 28(1) (a) read with 28(3) only from M/s. I.T.C. Ltd. and M/s. The Vazir Sultan Tobacco Ltd.

(b) These applications are still under consideration of the Reserve Bank of India.

Coca-Cola Export Corporation

8164. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to clause 6 of application made by Coca-Cola Export Corporation under Section 29 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act for COB and state:

(a) particulars of remittances made abroad and/or due but not remitted;

(b) the import licences granted to the company and on what basis;

(c) what are the exports of its own products and of other products not manufactured by Coca-Cola Export Corporation;

(d) whether there is net gain or loss in foreign exchange; and

(e) what percentage of Indian share contribution this company will be required to take and within how much time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given in the statement attached.

(c) The relevant information for the years 1971 to 1973 is as under:—

Year	Own Products	Other Products
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1971 . .	102·53	43·36
1972 . .	134·69	50·19
1973 . .	188·31	52·84

(d) The remittance facilities made available to M/s. Coca-Cola Export Corporation is as under:—

(a) Remittance facilities during the year 1969 to the end of March 1972 on all counts (imports, profits, head office expenses, service charges to overseas branches etc.) to the Indian Branch of Coca-Cola Export Corporation have been allowed at a maximum of 80 per cent of total export earnings brought in by it during these years.

(b) From April, 1972 onwards, the remittance facilities on all counts as stated in para(a) above have been allowed to the extent of 80 per cent of the export of company's own items of production.

It will be seen from the above that as per the formula adopted for allowing remittances abroad, a net gain in foreign exchange is visualised.

(e) The application of M/s. Coca-Cola Export Corporation under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act received by the Reserve Bank of India is still under consideration of the Bank. It is expected that the Bank will take a decision thereon in keeping with the guidelines which were issued by the Ministry of Finance and which were laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Information regarding remittances abroad and imports by the Coca-Cola Export Corporation

during the years 1971 to 1973 is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Remittances abroad during			Amount outstanding as on 31-12-1973	
	1971	1972	1973	Year	Amount
(i) Profits	6·57	—	76·10	1972	81·37*
				1973	71·23
(ii) Home Office Charges	—	—	—	1966-68	3·53
				1969	35·92**
				1970	40·52
				1971	44·90
				1972	48·57
				1973	34·13
(iii) Other (Service charges on exports)	—		—	1969	11·77
				1970	16·55
				1971	52·38
				1972	24·37
				1973	18·17
(iv) Imports	15·05	15.68	24·56		2·24

* Remitted in 1974.

** Remitted a sum of Rs. 35,49,505 in 1974.

Licences for Rickshaws in Delhi

8165. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of Rickshaws are plying in Delhi without licences; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to issue licences or them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A general survey conducted in 1972 showed that about 3815 cycle rickshaws were plying in the Metropolis. At present 1600 (approx.) rickshaws stand licensed. The Corporation is considering the question of grant of licence to actual owner-pullers of rickshaws.

Pilot Project for Distribution of Essential Commodities in Delhi

8166. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to start a pilot project in Delhi for distribution of more essential commodities;

(b) if so, the additional food items that are proposed to be included in the scheme; and

(c) the agency which will be entrusted with this task?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The public distribution system of essential commodities is already in existence in Delhi as in other metropolitan cities. There are about 2,400 fair-price shops in Delhi for distribution of wheat,

rice and sugar. Soft coke and kerosene oil in Delhi is distributed through about 1,475 and 1,380 outlets respectively. Controlled cloth is distributed through a net-work of four consumer co-operative stores, about 75 primary stores and about 38 retail shops of the mills including retail outlets of the National Textile Corporation. For augmentation and strengthening of the public distribution system with reference to priority essential commodities in Delhi, namely rice, wheat, sugar soft coke kerosene oil and controlled cloth, a detailed study is in progress in consultation with the Delhi Administration for evolving a model of a system to be implemented by the Delhi Administration.

Indian Dairy Entrepreneurial Agricultural Ltd., Jalore, Rajasthan

8167. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether foundation stone of an agro-industry project named Indian Dairy Entrepreneurial Agricultural Ltd. has been laid at Raniwsra in Jalore district of Rajasthan;

(b) whether the project includes a milk-plant with a capacity of one lakh litres daily;

(c) whether its chilling plants will be scattered at four places; and

(d) if so, whether this whole project has some foreign collaboration and aid for equipment etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Chilling centres will be set up at different places.

(d) The project does not envisage foreign collaboration. Import of equipment has been allowed against Dutch Credit and ICICI loan. Indian Dairy Entrepreneurs Agricultural Co. Ltd., is a subsidiary of Cadbury Fry India Ltd., which is a 100 per cent foreign owned company operating in India.

Employment for educated unemployed in Bihar

8168. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any Scheme for providing employment opportunities to the educated unemployed in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and when it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) Under the Employment Promotion Programme 1974-75, schemes of a total outlay of Rs. 141.27 lakhs having an employment potential of 6342 have been approved for the State of Bihar.

(b) The main features of these schemes are given in the statement. The implementation of these schemes was scheduled to start in 1974-75.

Statement

Schemes approved under the employment promotion programme —1974-75—Bihar State.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Total outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Total employment
1	2	3	4
1	Assistance for margin money/seed capital.	..	1150
2	Construction of Industrial Estates.	50·05	855
3	Margin money for development of markets.	20·00	430
4	Model scheme for training and self-employment of artisans in repair of private tube well/pumping sets.	6·70	394
5	Establishment of two popultry estates	3·60	190
6	Scheme for hide collection units	15·00	150
7	Scheme for cooperative feeder.	2·13	76
8	Seed money for 7 footwear production units	7·67	200
9	Seed money for 3 bone crushing units.	0·34	25
10	In-plant training	7·02	680
11	Entrepreneurship Development Programme, training at Adityapur, Ranchi & Bokaro.	1·60	160
12	Training for S.C./S.T. candidates	0·11	70
13	Three months' capsule course at Nilokher	1.50	200
14	Practical training in the field of agricultural marketing.	0·84	140
15	Training for setting up of Agro-Service Centres.	2·53	422
16	Scheme for training in leather industries for educated unemployed.	0·40	76
17	Training of engineering graduates and diploma holders for line construction works.	5·20	400
18	Training of engineering graduates and diploma holders for repair of distribution transformers, meters and relays	1·80	150
19	Training of employment of tourist guides.	0·45	100
20	Training for shorthand.	0·34	224
21	Short term training course under the National Productivity Council.	0·16	160
22	Construction of two additional industrial estates at Behea & Buxar.	4·90	90
	Incidental charges	8·93	..
	TOTAL	141·27	6342

Posts of Engineers lying vacant in Central Government

8169. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many posts of Engineers have been lying vacant in different Central Government Departments according to U.P.S.C.;

(b) if so, the number of such vacancies; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). According to the Union Public Service Commission, they could not locate suitable candidates for 69 Engineering posts in the year 1972-73 and for 105 posts in the year 1973-74. The Commission do not have any information about the vacant Engineering posts in the Departments.

(c) It is for the Administrative Ministry/Department in whose establishments the posts are lying vacant to take appropriate steps to get them filled, in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission where necessary. If it has not been possible for the Union Public Service Commission to find suitable persons for the posts in question, in accordance with the existing recruitment rules, then these are reviewed by the Departments/ Ministries concerned to see whether the posts in question could be filled up by appropriate amendments of the recruitment rules, which would attract suitable candidates to apply.

Project allowance to Sunder Nagar Postal Employees

8170. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the postal employees working in the Sunder Nagar area of Himachal Pradesh have been denied the project allowance whereas this allowance is available to the other Central Government employees there;

(b) if so, whether any representation has been received by the Department against this discrimination; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Department on this representation and the steps taken on remove the discrimination against the P. & T. employees?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Postal employees working in Sunder Nagar Township S.O. and Sunder Nagar P.O. are getting the Project Allowance.

(b) and (c). Representations were received from the employees of Bhojpur S. O. and P&T employees working in the Beas Sutlej Link Project area and the same are under examination.

Sanctioning of a Telegraph Office

8171. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether a telegraph office can be sanctioned only on such a post office which is a departmental sub-office and not any E.D. Sub-office or Branch office;

(b) if so, whether the Department propose to liberalise its policy for upgrading the E.D. Sub Office or B. Os.; into D.S.O. wherever the local public is ready to pay N.R.C. to cover the loss sustained by the Department due to

upgradation, so that the rural areas may qualify for telegraph facilities on the upgradation of E.D. Sub offices and Branch offices; and

(c) whether the Department propose to sanction the upgradation of all such B.Os & S.D.Os. in the case of which local people have already collected/ deposited or are collecting/depositing for N.R.C. after getting the approval from the respective circle offices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Telegraph offices can be opened in all post offices including EDOs. B.O.s.

(b) and (c). The permissible limit of loss on upgradation of extra departmental offices in rual areas has been fixed at Rs. 1000/—subject to the condition that the office to be upgraded has 5 hours work of its own or its parent office has more than 20 post offices under it thus requiring decentralisation. There is no proposal to liberalise this Loss in excess of the prescribed limits is to be made good in advance by full payment of Non Returnable Contribution provided the other conditions are satisfied. Only such cases which satisfy all these conditioins are considered for up-gradation on payment of Non Returnable Contribution

Statistics of rejection of applications

8172. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4001 dated the 19th March 1975 regarding setting up units in backward areas of Gujarat, and state:

(a) the statistics maintained by his Ministry and nature of the data covered under each statistics;

(b) the vital statistics regarding rejection of applications—nature of proposal, items rejected etc. if not maintained then who maintains it and how Government takes future decisions without having record of its past action; and

(c) names, items, applied capacity etc. of various proposals rejected by the Licensing Committee in the past two years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). The statistics maintained by the Ministery mainly concerns the industrial approvals granted from time to time. Such statistics is maintained industry-wise, type-wise and state-wise. Statistics regarding approvals is also maintained in respect of approvals granted to the State Industrial Development Corporations, other Public Sector agencies, MRTP undertakings, foreign majority concerns, cooperative undertakings etc. Statistics regarding rejections is compiled as a whole with reference to the main substantive reasons of rejection. Information is also kept regarding rejections issued in particular Industries of importance with reference to the substantive reasons of rejection mentioned above. Decisions on licence applications are taken in accordance with the policy announced by Government in February 1973 and in the Light of the views expressed by the representatives of the various authorities at the meetings of the Licensing Committee. At the meetings of the Committee, an overall view is taken having regard to the past decisions, if any, brought to the notice of the Committee. Detailed information giving names of parties, items of manufacture, capacity applied for etc., in respect of rejected applications is not maintained.

Publication of approvals under the Industries Development and Regulations) Rules

8173. SHRI NANUBHAI N. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state under what rules Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the approvals are publicised and under what rules the rejections are not publicised?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): The Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules require that the decisions, whether approvals or rejections, taken by Government on licence applications filed under the IDR Act, 1961 should be communicated to the parties concerned. Beyond this, there are no rules governing the publicity as such either of the approvals granted by Government or of the rejection letters issued. The detailed list of approvals granted are published for the information of industry, State Governments, economic journals|institutions| interested foreign Governments/parties etc. and to provide guidance to the entrepreneurs generally in locating the areas of industry in which capacities are coming up and further capacities may be required to be created. Industrial licence applications are rejected by Government on a number of different grounds and, in Government's view, it will not serve any useful purpose to give publicity to the details of the applications rejected from time to time. However, based on the decisions taken by Government to reject a sizeable number of applications for particular industries on the more substantive grounds such as adequate capacity having already been licensed/approved/insalled, shortage of raw material etc., industry guidelines are published by the Ministry for the benefit of the entrepreneurs indicating therein the specific areas in which capacities would be required to be created in future. These guidelines were first issued in 1973-74 and thereafter again in 1974-75. The guidelines for 1975-76 would be issued in due course.

Rejection of proposal re. Gentamycin Sulphate of Indian Companies

8174. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry does not maintain very vital statistics;

(b) whether due to this not maintaining the details different decisions have been taken at different times, sometimes against the recommendations of the administrative Ministry; and

(c) if not, how his ministry would justify rejection of proposal of Gentamycin Sulphate of Indian companies and approval of the proposals of a 100 per cent foreign firm?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) This Ministry maintains vital statistics in areas considered necessary.

(b) Decisions on applications are taken having regard to factors such as demand, capacity approved, capacity actually installed, production, foreign exchange implications, technology involved etc. and in the light of the totality of circumstances obtaining at the time an application comes up for consideration. The recommendation made by the Licensing Committee which are subject to Government approval represent a consensus of the views expressed by the Members of the Committee.

(c) The proposal of two Indian companies for the manufacture of formulations based on imported Gentamycin sulphate were rejected in accordance with the policy of not encouraging the manufacture of formulations without taking up the manufacture of the basic technical material involved. The case of a foreign majority company which has applied for the manufacture of the basic drug (Gentamycin Sulphate) and

also certain formulations based on it is under the consideration of the Government.

Laying off in Hind Motors

8175. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the production of Hind Motors during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the utilised capacity during this period;

(c) whether Hind Motors has started laying off about 3000 to 4000 workers per day with a view to retrench 5000 workers; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The information is as under:

Installed capacity (nos. per annum)	Production in Nos. 1972	1973	1974
30,000	25,757	26,275	20,333

(c) and (d). M/s. Hindustan Motors have laid off some workers on a rotational basis in order that losses during the period of production slump could be contained. Steps are being taken to increase production which alone can pre-empt eventual retrenchment.

Electrification of villages in West Bengal during Fifth Plan

8176. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKar: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 24 per cent villages of West Bengal have been electrified;

(b) if so, the district-wise number of villages electrified so far in comparison to 1967 and 1971; and

(c) the main features of the programme undertaken to electrify the villages in West Bengal during the Fifth Plan period, particularly in 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Out of 38,454 villages in West Bengal, 9,341 (24.3 per cent) had been electrified as on 31st January, 1975.

(b) The district-wise number of villages electrified as on 31st March, 1969, 31st March 1971 and 31st March, 1974 is given in the statement. The details for the period ended 31st March, 1967 are not available.

(c) The size and content of the Fifth Plan have not yet been finalised. In the draft Fifth Plan Rs. 43 crores have been provided for rural electrification in West Bengal. The details of the funds provided and the targets to be achieved are:—

Funds provided (Rs. crores)

Normal Development Plan	Minimum Needs Programme	Total
16	27	43

Targets to be achieved

Normal Development Plan	Minimum Needs Programme	Total
2,860	3,800	6,660

Besides above the State would be provided with loan assistance by the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited depending upon the number of schemes sponsored and approved by the Corporation in accordance with the norms and guidelines prescribed by it.

In 1975-76 Rs. 2 crores have been provided for electrification of backward areas. Some loan assistance will also be available from Rural Electrification Corporation Limited for schemes approved by it. No details are available regarding money to be spent by the State Government under its normal programme.

Statement

District-wise Breakup of number of villages electrified in West Bengal.

Serial Number	Name of district	Total Number of villages	As on 31-3-1969	As on 31-3-71	As on 31-3-74.
1.	Darjeelihg	536	155	155	216
2.	Jalpaiguri	774	162	163	201
3.	Cooch-Behar	1135	13	13	122
4.	West Dinajpur	3130	18	18	239
5.	Malda	1602	60	75	490
6.	Murshidabad	1932	200	234	569
7.	Nadia	1279	366	433	808
8.	24-Parganas	3812	374	428	1,133
9.	Calcutta	..	..	..	..
10.	Howrah	787	83	123	377
11.	Hooghly	1910	246	346	872
12.	Burdwan	2665	414	520	1,071
13.	Birbhum	2234	74	89	457
14.	Bankura	3550	71	98	525
15.	Midnapore	10618	40	214	1,225
16.	Purulia	2490	57	57	403
	Total:	38454	2,433	2,966	8,708

Electrification of Villages of Tripura

8177. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether only two per cent of villages in Tripura have been electrified; and

(b) if so, the names of villages where the power facilities are available at present in Tripura?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There are 4,932 villages in Tripura. 117 villages (2.4 per cent) have been electrified so far.

(b) The information is being collected and will be alid on the Table of the Sabha.

Electrification of Villages in West Bengal during last Three Years

8178. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the villages electrified in West Bengal, district-wise, during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the outline of the programme for the year 1975-76 and the names of the villages likely to be benefited in West Bengal, district-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Functioning of Postal Services in Rural Areas of Punjab

8179. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether postal services in rural areas of Punjab are not satisfactory; and

(b) if so, steps to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). The postal servies in the rural areas of Punjab are normal.

Functioning of Telephone services in Punjab

8180. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone service in some of the places of Punjab is not working satisfactorily;

(b) whether most of the telephones in Amritsar remain dead; and

(c) the measures taken to remove the defects?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Telephone service in Punjab is by and large seatisfactory.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) To improve the present service, arrangements have been made for:

(i) posting of additional staff;

(ii) providing adequate spares; and

(iii) keepng a closer watch on the performance of the system.

Quota of Tyres/Tubes for Buses to Registered Dealers

8181. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allot fixed quota of tyres/tubes for buses to registered dealers in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development Works in Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre

8182. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) a brief outline of the development works proposed to be taken up in the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Thumba, during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) the progress made so far in the continuing projects and the steps taken to improve its functions?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The works included in the Fifth Plan to be undertaken by the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre include development of satellite launching capability, development of satellites, establishment of facilities for the production of rockets and propellants and expansion of test facilities.

(b) The progress made so far and the steps taken to improve the functions are set out in detail in the Annual Report of the Department of Space for the year 1974-75 and in the Performance Budget for 1975-76, copies of which are available in the Library of Parliament.

Delivery of Letters in Kerala

8183. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the delivery of letters in Kerala region of the P. & T. is being delayed considerably; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the actions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). Some delays have been noticed due to changes in the timings of mail carrying trains and air services. Action is being taken to introduce mail motor services, wherever feasible, to avoid hold-up of mails. The State Road Transport Corporation has also been approached to agree to carry mails.

Recommendation of Andhra Pradesh Government for Issue of Licence for Cement Factories

8184. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry are in receipt of Andhra Pradesh Government's recommendation for the issue of industrial licence to (1) M/s. Associated Cement Co. Ltd., Bombay for setting up of a new cement factory at Bonakallu (District Khamman) and (2) to M/s. Kesoram Industries, Calcutta for their expansion programme of their existing unit Kesoram Cements, Basantha Nagar (District Karim Nagar);

(b) if so, the particulars of recommendation; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has recommended both the applications.

(c) The applications are still under consideration of the Government.

Electrification of Villages in Eastern and North Eastern States during Fifth Plan

8185. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the programme for electrification of villages in Eastern and North Eastern States, State-wise, during Fifth Plan period year-wise; and

(b) the performance of rural electrification schemes in these States during the last three years, year-wise; and state-wise and the results achieved in comparison to Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The size and content of the Fifth Plan have not yet been finalised. In the draft Fifth Plan Rs. 203.75 crores have been provided for rural electrification in the Eastern and North Eastern State. The State-wise details of the funds provided and targets to be achieved, separately under the Normal Development Plan of the States and Minimum Needs Programme are given in statement I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1588/75].

Besides above, an overall provision of Rs. 400 crores has been made in the draft Fifth Plan for the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. Loan assistance is made available by the Corporation to individual States depending upon the number of schemes sponsored by them and approved by the Corporation in accordance with the norms and guidelines prescribed by it.

The year-wise allocation are available for 1974-75 and 1975-76 only. The funds provided and the targets fixed by the States for these years are given in Statement II. laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9588/75]. Additional funds are also available from Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.

(b) The number of villages electrified in the Eastern and North Eastern States and in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 are given in Statement III laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9588/75].

Thermal Power Station in West Bengal

8186. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has received any feasibility Report for the proposed thermal power station at Asansol, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the main features of the Report; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Planning Commission has received a feasibility report submitted by Railway Board for a coal-based thermal power station in Asansol-Calcutta region. The scheme envisages installation of 2 x 110 MW sets at the power station. The estimated cost of the Project is around Rs. 70 crores. The scheme has not yet been approved.

Overseas Telex Traffic

8187. SHRI D. P. JANEJA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to acquire a new device that would automatically regulate the overseas Telex traffic;

(b) whether there has been increase in Overseas Telex Traffic during the last three years; and

(c) if so, how much and when is the device likely to function?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to acquire a new type of international (teleprinter) telex exchange known as Stored Programme Controlled (SPC) telex exchange. This exchange, which will be installed at Bombay, will have an initial capacity of 450 international telex trunks. It will permit automatic interconnection of international telex links with the inland telex system and will enable telex subscribers in India to directly dial telex subscribers in foreign countries. This automatic talex service will be available to most of the countries except to those where only manual operation is possible at the other end. The exchange is expected to be commissioned into service during 1977.

International telex traffic has been growing during the last three years. Actual traffic in paid lakh minutes for the last three years was as follows:

1971-72—21.50 (40 per cent increase over the previous year).

1972-73—27.40 (27 per cent increase over the previous year).

1973-74—41.10 (50 per cent increase over the previous year).

Applications for telephone connections in Gujarat

8188. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications for telephone connections are pending in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the number of applications, category-wise on the waiting list for new telephone connections in Gujarat as on 1st March, 1975?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). There are 61.147 applicants on the waiting list for new telephone connections in Gujarat as on 1st March, 1975 as indicated below:—

OYT—15.003.

Non-OYT—46.144.

P & T Offices in Gujarat

8189. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of P&T Offices proposed to be opened in Gujarat during 1975-76 together with the number and names of the places in Gujarat where the State Government has requested for opening of P&T Offices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHASRMA): The number of post and telegraph offices to be opened will depend on the justification of each case in accordance with the general policy for opening of Posts and Telegraphs Offices, and the resources available. No request form the State Government for opening of post offices is under consideration.

The State Government has, however, requested for providing telegraph facility at Balod in district Surat.

Loss due to power cuts imposed on Industries and Agriculture in Gujarat

8190. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of power cut imposed on industries and agriculture in Gujarat during the last quarter; and

(b) the resultant loss in production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). There is generally no energy shortage in Gujarat State. However, there has been shortage in peaking capacity during the last quarter which has been managed by holiday staggering, voluntary reduction in peak demands by industries etc. According to the Gujarat State Electricity Board the agricultural and industrial production has not been adversely affected due to those restrictions.

Opening of P.C.Os. in Orissa

8191. SHRI SHAYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to shortage of tubes and wires, no P.C.O. has been opened in 1975 and is likely to affect opening of P.C.Os in Orissa; and

(b) if so, what immediate action Government are taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). In the year 1975, so far 14 PCOs have been opened in Orissa Telecommunication Circle.

There has been some shortage of open wire line hardware including poles and wire material. Procurement of wire materials has been stepped up. But to meet the shortage of poles the Circles have been advised to locally procure wooden or other poles.

Amendment to Industries (Development and Regulation) Act

8192. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to bring further amendment in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act regarding full utilisation of capacities of all the industries; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (b). Government propose to make a number of amendments to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, with a view to bringing it in line with the changing economic conditions of the country. As far as promoting fuller utilisation of existing capacities is concerned, Government have taken a number of measures in this direction. Government have decided to allow machinery and machine tool manufacturers freedom for diversification of production within the group of range of products and within the overall licensed capacity of the undertaking. This facility has recently been extended to certain items of electrical industry and foundry industry. Government have also decided that industrial undertakings which hold industrial licences specifying capacity on single or double shift basis may apply for the endorsement of their licences allowing for maximum utilisation of plant and machinery, Government have recently announced that undertakings holding industrial licences with opecific capa-

city could avail the facility of recognition of enhanced capacity if such additional production has been utilised for exports, subject to certain conditions. In respect of foreign majority companies and undertakings requiring approval under the MRTP Act, a special procedure will be followed by constituting a Task Force in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies.

Development of backward areas of Bihar

8193. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission propose to formulate certain new schemes for the development of backward areas of Bihar in the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to develop these backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The primary responsibility of formulating schemes for the development of backward areas rests with the State Governments. The Centre, however, have urged the State Governments to prepare integrated sub-plans for their tribal areas. A provision for additional Central assistance has been made for the tribal areas in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan. Further, the National Programme of Minimum Needs which is an integral part of the State Plans is aimed at providing social facilities such as—elementary education, drinking water supply, rural roads, rural electrification, rural health etc. This programme will principally benefit the weaker sections and the backward areas of the country including those of Bihar.

Shifting of Lagma Post Office in District Palamau, Bihar

8194. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government propose to shift post office of Lagma (Garhwa) district Palamau, Bihar in the village Khjuri, Post Garhwa, District Palamau (Bihar) as it is between Garhwa and Meral Post Office?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): There is no such proposal.

Administrative structure proposed by State Governments for the I.T.D.Ps.

8195. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the administrative structure proposed by different State Governments for the I.T.D.Ps.;

(b) whether it has been proposed by Government of Orissa to entrust the work of the I.T.D.Ps. to the eub-divisional officers;

(c) whether this structure as proposed by various State Governments conforms to the guidelines laid down by Government of India; and

(d) whether the administrative personnel for the I.T.D.Ps. will be created as in the case of Tribal Development Agencies already operating in different States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The guidelines of the Planning Commission for preparation of sub-plans had suggested to the States to devise a suitable administrative set up for the tribal areas. No common pattern was indicated in these guidelines because of the variety of physical and institutional conditions in different States. It was suggested that the States should fully take into account the local

conditions and utilize the existing administrative structure and other institutions. It was also suggested that delegation of authority, specificity of responsibility and adequate flexibility should be built into the system.

(b) The draft sub-plan of Orissa has suggested a project level committee for each I.T.D.P. with Collector of the district as chairman and S.D.O. of the sub-division as the Project Administrator and Member-Secretary of the Committee.

(c) and (d). The details of the administrative structure have yet to be fully spelt out. The various aspects will be considered when the I.T.D.Ps. are presented by the Government of Orissa for consideration of the Government of India.

Pattern of development work in tribal Development Agencies not included in I.T.D.Ps.

8196. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the pattern of development work in the areas covered by Tribal Development Agencies which have not been included in the I.T.D.Ps. proposed by the different State Governments;

(b) whether areas covered by Tribal Development Agencies, Gunapur and Parlakhemundi, will receive the benefits as contemplated for the I.T.D.Ps which will start functioning in Orissa; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to reorganise the operational jurisdiction of the above Tribal Development Agencies on the lines to be adopted for I.T.D.Ps.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The developmental work taken up by different Tribal Development Agencies is for economic development of the Project areas. The Core Programme of economic development pursued by the Tribal Development Agencies comprises all aspects of agricultural development which includes horticulture, land reclamation, land development, soil conservation, minor irrigation, settlement of landless tribals, animal husbandry, etc. Besides, the Programme includes strengthening of cooperative societies, debt redemption, land restoration, land records and encouragement of small-scale agro and minor forest based industries. The Programme is further supplemented by construction of link roads and arterial roads to open up the Project areas with State and national highways, marketing centres, gram panchayats, police station, etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No proposal for reorganising the operational jurisdiction of the Tribal Development Agencies has been received by the Govevrnment of India.

Exploitation of tribal women through publication of their Naked Photographs

8197. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are aware that the nude and naked photographs of simple and innocent tribal women are published in magazines and papers in the name of their socio-economic conditions;

(b) if so, whether it is not an exploitation of women in general and tribal women in particular in the form of photographs;

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to stop the taking of such photographs in tribal areas and the publication of such photos in the magazines and papers; and

(d) the agency created at the State and district level to inform the concerned authority to check the exploitation of tribal women through the naked body photographic exhibitions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) to (d). Government deprecates exploitation of nude photographs of women in general and tribal women in particular. It would welcome such cases brought to the notice of the Press Council.

Issue of licences to foreign firms

8198. SHRI BHAIJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) how many industrial licences are issued to the foreign firms without reference to the Licensing Committee or merely by reporting to the Licensing Committee on whose basis production is going on in last three years; the names of the parties, capacities items covered and production during last three years; and

(b) whether it is not flouting the conditions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, rules and regulations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and the Rules made thereunder, an application for a licence has to be referred to the Licensing Committee or any other Approval Committee performing the functions of the Licensing Committee. The following six committees are performing the functions of the Licensing Committee in respect of cases noted against each:—

(i) Project Approval Board (composite cases).

(ii) IC-CUM-MRTP Committee (IL cases covered by MRTP Act).

(iii) Committee of Secretaries (Fertilizer cases).

(iv) Santa Cruz Export Promotion zone Board (export-oriented cases relating to the Zone).

(v) Kandla Free Trade Zone Board (export-oriented cases relating to the Zone)

(vi) Licensing Committee (cases not dealt with by other Committees).

Recently the Government have devised a special approval procedure for granting approvals in cases of diversification of manufacture relating to the following industries:—

(i) Industrial Machinery.

(ii) Machine Tools Industry.

(iii) Industrial Machinery into machine tool industry and vice-versa.

(iv) Electrical Equipment Industry.

(v) Steel Castings Industry

The approvals to be granted for diversification of manufacture in respect of the above industries will be within the existing overall capacities of the licence holders and the decisions will be taken by the respective administrative Ministries.

Government have also simplified the procedure regarding the disposal of COB applications. Under the simplified procedure, the administrative Ministries have been empowered to dispose of the applications under information to the Licensing Committee.

During 1973-74 a total number of 57 industrial licences have been issued to foreign majority concerns. The details of licences issued are published in "Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences" and "Monthly Lists of letters of Intent and Li-

cences". Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) The quesetion of flouting the IDR Act or the Rules framed thereunder does not arise.

Opening of P.C.Os and Telegraph Office in Janakpuri, New Delhi

199. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Janakpuri, New Delhi has no Telegraph Office and no P.C.Os although the said colony has a population of two lakhs;

(b) whether the Delhi Development Authority has allotted land to the Department for building a Central Telegraph Office for the area; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in providing these facilities there?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) A P.C.O. exists and Telegraph facility has been provided on 18-4-75 in Janakpuri Post Office. Two more PCOs have been sanctioned and will be commissioned as soon as they become technically feasible.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में हरिजनों के उत्थान के लिए किया गया कार्य

8200. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हरिजनों के उत्थान के संदर्भ में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में क्या कार्य किया ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्र द्वारा उन के लिए मंजूर की गई राशि का उपयोग ठीक से किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) उनके लिए कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई थी और वह राशि किन मदों पर खर्च की गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) से (ग) : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में जिला योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति

8201. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में जिला योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के बारे में कोई प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं के लिए कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की गई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) जिला योजनाओं की सम्बंधित राज्य विभागों द्वारा अपनी वार्षिक योजनाओं में शामिल करने के लिए जांच की जाती है ।

(ग) जिला योजनाओं के लिए अलग से धनराशियों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ।

मध्य प्रदेश को लाइसेंस का जारी किया जाना

8202. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974–75 के लिए मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को अब तक कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये है । ;

(ख) उनके अन्तर्गत वहां पर कौन से उद्योग कहां कहां स्थापित किये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात जैसे अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश को कितते लाइसेंस जारी किये गये ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री डी० ए० पाई) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में 1974 के दौरान परियोजनाएं स्थापित करने के लिए 45 औद्योगिक लाइसेस जारी किये गये थे ।

(ख) परियोजनाओं के स्थापना-स्थल सहित लाइसेंसों का ब्यौरा "वीकली बुलेटिन आफ इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसेन्सेज एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेन्सेज" इण्डन ट्रेड जर्नल, जर्नल आफ इन्डस्ट्री एण्ड ट्रैड" और "मन्थली लिस्ट्स आफ लैटर्स आफ इन्टेन्ट एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेन्सीज" में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं । इन प्रकाशनों की प्रतियां संसद् पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ग) 1974 की अवधि में गुजरात में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए 89, महाराष्ट्र के लिए 265 तथा मध्य प्रदेश के लिए 45 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किये गये थे ।

रोजगार कार्यक्रमों को जारी रखना

8203. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या गुजरात, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में रोजगार की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार 1973–74 में आरम्भ किये गये रोजगार कार्यक्रमों तथा 1974–75 में आरम्भ किये गये रोजगार प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रमों को जारी रखने का विचार रखती है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान रोजगार से सम्बन्धित कार्यनीति यह है कि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों, जैसे कि कृषि, उद्योग, बड़ी और मध्यम सिंचाई , बड़ी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के कमान क्षेत्र विकास, ग्रामीण तथा कुटीर उद्योग, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा जैसी सामाजिक सेवाएं, व्यापार तथा वाणिज्य, आदि, से सम्बन्धित योजना कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से अधिकतम रोजगार अवसरों का सर्जन किया जाए । पांच लाख रोजगार – कार्यक्रम 1973–74 में प्रारम्भ तथा क्रियान्वित किया गया था । वर्ष 1974–75 में रोजगार प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किया गया था जिसमें स्वरोजगार पर जोर दिया गया था । यह कार्यक्रम भी मोटेतौर पर पांच लाख रोजगार कार्यक्रम के समान ही था । रोजगार प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रम, 1974–75 के अन्तर्गत प्रारम्भ की गई स्कीमों को पूरा करने के लिए राज्यों,संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के लिए वर्ष 1975–76 के केन्द्रीय बजट में 10 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है । इस आवंटन में गुजरात, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश भी आ जायेंगे ।

Collieries in Private Sector

8204. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the number and particulars of collieries which are functioning in private sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Under the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 and the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, all the coal mines, except the captive mines of the private sector steel plants, namely Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd. and Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd. numbering 10 in all already stand nationalised. These ten collieries are Jamadoba, Jamodaba 6 and 7 pits, Bhalatand, Sijua Digwadih, Malkeva Choitodih, West Bokaro Chasnalla, Ramnagore and Jitpur. The Government's policy is not to allow mining of coal by private parties except in the above mentioned captive mines. Certain private parties are still mining coal in Bihar, some on the strength of leases and others altogether illegally. Action to put a stop to such mining is being taken.

Loss incurred by Coal Mines Authority in 1974-75

8206. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI
SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss incurred by Coal Mines Authority in 1974-75;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The accounts of the company for the year 1974-75 have not yet been finalised and audited, but it has been estimated that the company would incur a loss of about Rs. 26.0 crores during that year. This was mainly on account of the comparatively unremunerative prices allowed for coal, which did not offset the increased cost of production on account of escalation in costs of all inputs including the impact of the National Coal Wage Agreement effective from 1-1-75.

(c) Cost and budgetary controls are being improved. Efforts are also being made to improve production and productivity and supplies of all the needed inputs. The revision of coal prices is under consideration by the Government.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act

8207. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons arrested during the financial year 1974-75 for violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act in various parts of the country, city-wise;

(b) the number of foreign nationals among them;

(c) the total amount involved in these violations; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the persons arrested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The total number of persons arrested city-wise, by the Directorate of Enforce-

ment during the financial year 1974-75 for violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and the number of foreign nationals among them are as follows:

Name of the City	Total number of persons arreste	Number of foreign nationals among those arrested
1	2	3
Banga . .	2	..
Bhadoi . .	1	..
Bombay . .	30	2
Calcutta . .	3	1
Calicut . .	5	..
Cannanore .	1	..
Delhi . .	10	3
Hyderabad .	4	..
Jaipur . .	1	..
Madras . .	7	..
Panaji . .	1	..
Salem . .	2	..
Trivandrum .	1	1
	68	7

(c) and (d). In the two cases, which have so far been adjudicated, the total amount involved is US $5137. In both the cases, the foreign exchange was confiscated and the penalty amounting to Rs. 6,000/- was imposed.

It is not possible to indicate, at this stage, the total amount involved in the alleged violations in respect of the other cases as the cases are still pending at various stages of investigation/adjudication. If as a result of investigations, contravention of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act are noticed, appropriate action as provided in the Act will be taken.

Grant of Loan to Superseded D.M.C:

8208. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri B. R. Tamta had sent an SOS to Government to grant a loan of Rs. 4 crores immediately to the superseded Delhi Municipal Corporation to extricate itself from the criticial financial position; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A request was received from the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, for grant of Rs. 7 crores as ways and means loan to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The matter is under consideration.

Taking away of Idols by Armed Gangs from Jain Temples on Parshwanath Hill

8209. SHRI M. C. DAGA:
SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many ancient idols, valuable antiques and other articles worth lakhs of rupees were taken away by armed gangs recently from some ancient Jain Temples atop Parshwanath Hill; if so, what action has been taken to trace the culprits;

(b) whether these acts are a part of operation of highly influential persons, working on an All India basis, for smuggling out of the country articles of antiquity and thereby depriving India of our rich cultural and religious heritage; and

(c) if so, what deterrent action Government has taken or propose to take to prevent such incidents in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The required information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Failure of Haryana Government to set up District Harijan Welfare Advisory Committees

8210. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haryana Government have failed to set up district Harijan Welfare Advisory Committees which were to recommend loans and subsidies for various Harijan Welfare Schemes; if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether the fund earmarked for those schemes might lapse due to this reason; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). According to information available with Government, District Harijan Welfare Advisory Committees have been constituted by the Government of Haryana and funds have also been sanctioned by the State Government on the basis of the recommendations of such Committees.

उत्तर प्रदेश में शाहजहांपुर जिले के सुन्दरपुर गांव में हरिजनों के मकानों का जलाया जाना

8211. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवम्बर, 1974 में उत्तर प्रदेश में शाहजहांपुर जिले के सुन्दरपुर गांव में हरिजनों के पांच गांव इसलिए जला दिये गये थे कि उन्होंने बेगार करने से इंकार कर दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) :

(क) और (ख) . जिला शाहजहापुर के गांव सुन्दरपुर मे नवम्बर, 1974 में ऐसी कोई घटना ध्यान में नही आई । किन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 30 अक्तूबर, 1974 को कुछ स्वर्ण हिन्दुओं ने उक्त गांव के एक निवासी श्री मैका तेली की तथाकथित पिटाई उनका कृषि कार्य करने से इंकार करने पर की थी । यह भी आरोप लगाया गया था कि स्वर्ण हिन्दुओं और उनके कुछ समर्थको ने मैका तेली के घर छापा मारा और उसकी झोपड़ी को आग लगादी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 5 मकान आंशिक रूप से जल गये थे । कोई व्यक्ति घायल नही हुआ । पुलिस के सर्कल आफिसर और तहसीलदार घटना स्थल पर पहुंचे । तहसीलदार ने पीड़ितों को तुरन्त राहत के रूप में 340.00 रुपये बांटे थे । भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 147/148/149/323/352/306/504/436 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया गया था और दो अभियुक्त व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे । शान्ति तथा व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिए गांव में पुलिस का एक सब—इन्स्पैक्टर और सशस्त्र कांस्टेबल नियुक्त किये गये थे ।

Profit earned by Tyre and Cement Firms

8212. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of various tyre and cement producing firms in the country at present; and

(b) the total amount of profits earned by each one of them during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9589/75].

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Nuclear Power Plants

8213. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up four giant nuclear power plants in the country in the near future;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and proposed locations of these plants;

(c) whether the proposal for setting up a nuclear power plant in the coastal belt of West Bengal has been finally abandoned; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if not, the position regarding the proposal submitted by the West Bengal Government to the Central Government in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d), The West Bengal Planning Board has been requested to send a detailed self-contained proposal in this regard to the Ministry of Energy with a copy to the Department of Atomic Energy. The same is still awaited.

Demonstration by the Members of Indore Committee of the International Women's Year in front of A.I.R., Indore

8214. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the members of the Indore Committee of the International Women's Year demonstrated in front of the Indore section of the All India Radio in protest against the alleged attempt to outrage the modesty of a woman employee of AIR by three officers of the Radio Station;

(b) whether investigations have been made into the allegations made by the demonstrators;

(c) if so, the findings of the investigations; and

(d) whether action has been taken against the officers found guilty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Police registered a complaint and, after investigation, they have filed the case in the Court of Law.

(d) All the three employees have been placed under suspension and departmental action has been initiated against them.

Missing of Documents from Freedom Fighters Cell

8215. SHRI DHAMANKAR:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of documents relating to pending and settled cases are found to be missing from the freedom fighters cell;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter; and

(c) what steps are taken to ensure that freedom fighters do not suffer on this account?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Some official documents which were in torn condition were located in Freedom Fighters Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs on 6th April, 1975. A case has been instituted and the matter is being investigated by the police.

Grant of Pension to Widows of Parshwanath Hill

8216. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in quite a number of cases pension to the widows of freedom fighters is denied without specifying any reason even in cases where a freedom fighter enjoyed pension for some time but on his expiry the pension has not been granted to his widow;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, particularly cases from Maharashtra region;

(c) how many cases have been referred back by the A.G., Maharashtra to Freedom Fighter Cell during the past three months monthwise; and

(d) action taken to comply with the deficiencies pointed out by the A.G., Maharashtra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). No legitimate claim of any widow has been denied.

(c) Nine cases of widows as detailed below were referred back by the A.G., Maharashtra to this Ministry whose month-wise break-up is as follows:—

JANUARY	..	1
FEBRUARY	..	4
MARCH	..	2
APRIL	..	2
Total		9

(d) Clarifications have since been issued in seven cases and two are in process of finalisation.

Price of Manufactured Goods

8217. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of industrial raw materials have decreased considerably from the last September;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the prices of manufactured goods have not fallen correspondingly; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken for decreasing the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (d). The group

index for wholesale prices of industrial raw materials fell by 17.7 per cent between September, 1974 and March, 1975, whereas the group index for manufactures during the same period declined by 3.1 per cent only. Thus, the fall in the prices of raw materials has been larger than that in the prices of manufactures. This is partly attributable to the fact that costs of other factors which go into the production of manufactures, such as labour, energy, transport charges, etc. have maintained their level. Also, the effect of change in prices of raw materials on prices of manufactured goods is normally felt after a time-lag.

Grant of Pension to I.N.A. Freedom Fighters

8218. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the up-to-date position of INA freedom fighters pension cases, State-wise in respect of cases received, processed, approved, rejected or pending for want of clarification;

(b) what steps are taken to ensure speedy disposal of cases;

(c) whether settlement of pension cases gets delayed as the application forms and certificates submitted by the freedom fighters are in the regional languages; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to make available language knowing staff to freedom fighters cell?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Statement I giving the information is attached. In cases where the applicants have not furnished the documentary evidence in support of their claims, they are requested to do so, so that cases can be finalised as early as possible.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Upto-date position of ex-INA freedom fighters pension cases—received, sanctioned, rejected and pending for want of clasification,

Name of State	Total no. of applications received	No. of sanctioned cases	No. of cases rejected	No. of cases pending
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	126	52	13	61
2. Assam	14	2	1	11
3. Andaman & Nicobar . . .	15	2	2	11
4. Bihar	110	38	18	54
5. Chandigarh	39	26	4	9
6. Delhi	550	437	67	46
7. Goa	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
8. Gujarat	167	107	45	15
9. Himachal Pradesh	1,400	1,104	85	211
10. Haryana	3,059	2,436	433	190
11. J & K	302	267	14	21
12. Karnataka	108	34	8	66
13. Kerala	3,082	79	1,298	705
14. Meghalaya	3	1	2	..
15. Manipur	608	87	169	352
16. Maharashtra	690	360	152	178
17. Madhya Pradesh	147	75	58	14
18. Mizoram	2	1	..	1
19. Nagaland	2	..	..	2
20. Orissa	472	3	13	456
21. Pondicherry	51	..	43	8
22. Punjab	744	4,186	997	2,258
23. Rajasthan	554	355	159	40
24. Tripura	5	1	2	2
25. Tamil Nadu	5,309	167	4,078	1,064
26. U.P.	4,157	2,082	1,058	1,017
27. West Bengal	190	46	38	106
	27,603	11,940	8,757	6,898

Powers sought by Electronics Department for Effective Working

8219. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electronics Department has sought more powers for its effective working;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal and its rationale; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Electronics Commission and its executive agency, the Department of Electronics, were set up in February, 1971 with a view to ensuring appropriate formulation and implementation of policies and measures relating to the field of electronics. The responsibilities and functions of the Electronics Commission are reviewed whenever necessary. Government are considering the recommendations, *inter alia*, of the Estimates Committee of Parliament in this regard.

पाली शहर में टेलीफोनों का कार्य

8220. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाली शहर (राजस्थान) में कुल कितने टेलीफोन हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह आम शिकायत है कि पाली शहर में टेलीफोन सेवा गत दो महीनों से असंतोषजनक है तथा वहां आम जनता में इसके कारण भारी असंतोष व्याप्त है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा): (क) पाली शहर में काम कर रहे टेलीफोनों की कुल संख्या 730 है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Sale of Equity Shares of Public Undertakings

8221. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged not to sell equity shares of public undertakings to the private sector; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). In the last meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Industries held on 29th March, 1975, a suggestion was made by a Member that any idea of sale shares of the public undertakings may not be feasible. It was clarified that the concept of the public participation in Scooters India Ltd., public sector enterprises was not a new concept and was merely aimed at enlisting the actual participation of the common man in public enterprises.

Meeting of Governors in Delhi

8224. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting was held of the Governors at Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, what are the matters discussed in that meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Conference of Governors was held in New Delhi on 4th and 5th April, 1975. The Governors discussed the political and administrative situation in the States as well as the general economic situation in the country.

Savings in Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure

8225. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has examined the plan and non-plan expenditure with a view to effect savings during the current year; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Plan for the current year has been finalised only recently, keeping in view the need for stepping up outlay in crucial sectors of the economy and avoiding provision for inessential schemes. As such, the question of examining it with a view to effect savings does not arise at this stage.

As for non-plan expenditure, the Central and State Governments have already adopted a number of economy measures. The effect of these measures as well as the further economies considered feasible has been taken into account in assessing the resources for the Plan for the current year.

Share of Surplus Power by Rajasthan with other States

8226. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan is surplus in power;

(b) whether it has refused to share its surplus power with the other States; and

(c) if so, its impact on national grid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) With the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project generating power normally, Rajasthan has some surplus energy.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Balyogi's Wife Acting as CIA Agent

8227. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent news-item entitled, 'Balyogi's wife acting as CIA agent' published in a local daily; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Government

have seen some press reports regarding alleged association of Bal Yogeshwar's wife with the C.I.A.

Utmost vigilance is maintained in regard to the activities of foreign intelligence agencies, including the C.I.A.

Linking up Rajasthan Atomic Power Project and Satpura and Chambal Power systems with Bhakra Complex

8228. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged against the linking up of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project and the Satpura and Chambal power systems with the Bhakra complex in the interest of industries in Rajasthan State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Rajasthan Chambers of Commerce and Industry had represented against the decision to operate the RAPP in parallel with the B.M.B. and Chambal-Satpura Systems. However, after considering the technical advice, and the various advantages of such parallel operations to all the parties, these systems were integrated on the 27th January 1975.

Probe into breakdowns at Bhatinda Thermal Plant

8229. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to conduct a probe into frequent breakdowns at the Bhatinda Thermal Plant; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Central Government does not have any such proposal.

(b) The performance is considered reasonably satisfactory for a newly commissioned plant, in comparison will similar units commissioned recently in the country.

Production of Cars

8230. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any fall in the production of cars in the country during the last three years; and

(b) if so, steps taken to fully utilise the installed capacity of car manufacturing units and reduce car price and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The production of cars in the country during the last three years has been as shown hereunder:—

1972	..	40039
1973	..	42467
1974	..	36756

(b) The fall in production in 1974 has been largely due to reduced offtakes as a result of increase in car prices as well as in costs of operation and maintenance. Steps by which installed capacity could be fully utilized are under examination.

Applications for setting up Industries in Backward Areas

8231. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by his Ministry during the year 1974-75 for setting up industrial units in the backward areas in the country State-wise;

(b) the number of applications approved by Government; and

(c) the facts thereof and the financial assistance given to them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The statistics regarding applications received for backward areas has been maintained from August 1974 onwards. A statement showing the number of applications received by the Ministry state-wise for setting up new units during August 1974—March 1975 for locations in backward areas is attached.

(b) and (c). During 1974, 343 letters of intent and 298 industrial licences have been issued for locations of projects in backward areas. The details of the approvals issued by Government are publicised in "Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences", "Indian Trade Journal", "Journal of Industry and Trade" and "Monthly list of letters of intent and industrial licences". Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library. Detailed information regarding financial assistances rendered to the letter of intent and licence holders individually is not maintained. However, during 1974-75 a sum of Rs. 1.25 crores approximately was sanctioned (till October 1974) towards reimbursement of central subsidy on fixed investment.

Statement

State-wise receipts of Industrial Licence applications for setting up new undertakings in the backward areas for the period August 1974 to March 1975

State	Receipts
More than one State/State not indicated	1
Andhra Pradesh	37
Assam	3
Bihar	10
Gujarat	46
Haryana	10
Himachal Pradesh	15
Jammu & Kashmir	6
Kerala	15
Madhya Pradesh	36
Manipur	1
Maharashtra	61
Meghalaya	6
Karnataka	62
Nagaland	—
Orissa	12
Punjab	25
Rajasthan	27
Tamil Nadu	61
Tripura	—
Uttar Pradesh	32
West Bengal	28
Andaman	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—
Chandigarh	—
Nagar Haveli	1
Delhi	—
Goa	9
Laksha Deep	—
Mizo	—
Pondicherry	6
Total	506

Police Stations in Delhi

8232. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Police Stations in Delhi as on December, 1974;

(b) whether there are any proposals to create new Police Stations during 1975-76; and

(c) if so, in what areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). There were 47 police stations in Delhi as on December, 1974. The 48th Police Station Connaught Place started functioning from 8th April, 1975 at Parliament Street. The formal proposal for sanction of the additional police staff for this police station along with the proposal for the two other police stations at Ashok Vihar (Wazirpur) and Janakpuri is under consideration.

Complaints in regard to Telephones in Delhi

8233. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints received in regard to the telephones in Delhi between October—December, 1974;

(b) the nature of complaints; and

(c) action taken by Government in that connection?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The total number of complaints received in Delhi Telephones during the period are:—

Service complaints	.	3,14,556
Billing complaints	.	1,664

(b) Service complaints arise primarily when a subscriber's telephone goes out of order or is not working properly. Billing complaints are those where the number of calls charged for and the trunk calls shown in the bills are disputed by the subscribers.

(c) The service complaints are looked into promptly and defects rectified. The complaints relating to bills are enquired into and mistakes, if any, are rectified.

Residential accommodation for Police Employees in Delhi

8234. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the plans for providing residential accommodation facilities to Police personnel in Delhi in 1975-76; and

(b) what was done in this connection in the year 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made under the Plan Project during the year

1975-76 to execute the following hous- ing projects for the police personnel:—

	Type III	Type II	Type I	Remarks
(i) Qrs. at Hauz Khas held up at plinth lebel	..	64	..	
(ii) Qrs. at Police Station, Jama Masjid .	1	15	..	
(iii) Police Station and residential qrs. at Najafgarh	1	6	12	
(iv) Barrack at Police Station Kingsway Camp	.	.	.	
Total Barrack . .	2	85	12	

(b) The following construction works were executed/in hand during 1974-75 :—

(i) Qrs. at P. S. Civil Lines	..	32	48	Completed.
(ii) Qrs. at P. P. Jangpura.	..	4	9	Do.
(iii) Qrs. at P. P. Palam Airport. . . .	..	4	16	Do.
(iv) Hauz Khas.	32	..	120	Under construction.
Total .	32	40	193	

Atrocities on Harijans of Banda Tehsil District Sagar, M.P.

8235. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the report in 'Nai Dunia' Indore, dated the 5th February, 1975 on the atrocities committed by the police against Harijans of Banda Tehsil, District Sagar, Madhya Pradesh in which one Harijan is reported to have lost his life;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been ordered;

(c) whether the police officers and his colleagues have been suspended; and

(d) if not, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). The facts are being ascertained.

Post offices in Karnataka with savings bank facilities

8236. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices functioning in Karnataka in which savings bank facilities are available at present as compared to 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) the number of post offices proposed to be opened during 1975-76 in the State and the number of post offices out of them where savings bank facilities are proposed to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The number of Post Offices functioning in Karnataka in which savings bank facilities are available at present as compared to 1972-73 and 1973-74 are as under:—

1974-75	. .	8577
1973-74	. .	8576
1972-73	. .	8528

(b) The number will depend on the justification of each case in accordance with the general policy for opening of post offices. Savings Bank facilities will, however, be provided at all the post offices opened during 1975-76.

Teleprinter Services in Karnataka

8237. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of places in Karnataka where teleprinter services have been provided so far;

(b) the main features of the scheme for providing teleprinter services by P&T Department at different places in Karnataka during 1975-76;

(c) whether any request has been received by P&T Department from State Government for introduction of teleprinter services at some centres in Karnataka; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof, and the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) (i) Leased teleprinter service has been provided at Ammasandra, Bangalore, Belagola (Mandya), Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Coondapoor, Devangere, Dharwar, Gadag, Gulbarga, Harihar, Hospet, Hubli, Karwar, KGF (Kolar), Mangalore, Manipal (SK), Mysore, Narasapur (Bellary), Shahabad (Gulbarga), Udipi and Wadi.

(ii) Departmental teleprinter service has been provided at Arsikere, Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bhadravati, Bhatkal, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Coondapoor, Dandeli, Davangere, Dharwar, Gadag, Gokak, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Hospet, Hubli, Karwar, Kolar, Kollegal, Kumta, Mandya, Mangalore, Manipal, Mercara, Mysore, Nipani, Oorgaum, Panambur (Mangalore), Raichur, Sagar, Shimoga, Sirsi, Tiptur, Tumkur and Udipi.

(b) Proposals to provide departmental teleprinter service at Bidar, Harihar, Karkala, Koppal and Ranebennur and leased private service at Ambikapur, Bidar, Nanjangud and Torangallu during 1975-76 are under examination.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State Government of Karnataka have requested for teleprinter facility at all Distt. HQs. for direct communication with the State Capital. The facility is found to be feasible at Distt. Headquarters of Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dharwar, Hassan, Mercara, Raichur, Shimoga and Tumkur.

Appointment of Women in Services

8238. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proportion of women employees in Central Government Offices in the country is negligible; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government have issued any instructions for giving weightage to women candidates for appointment so as to give them their due quota in services; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) According to the statistics collected by the Directorate General of Employment and Training, the number of regular women employees under the Central Government as on 31st March, 1972 was 70874. This constitutes 2.58 per cent of the total number of Central Government employees. It has, however, been observed that during the past few years, there has been a steady increase in the employment of women in services. Government have also issued instructions to remove discriminatory provisions, if any, in the rules for employment of women in services/posts.

(b) No Sir. Art. 16 of the Constitution does not permit of any special weightage in employment or appointment under Central Government on grounds of sex.

विविध भारती के कार्यक्रम में प्रसारण के लिए वयस्क फिल्मों के "साउंड ट्रैक"

8239. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केवल वयस्कों को दिखाई जाने वाली फिल्मों के "साउण्ड ट्रैक" आकाशवाणी के विविध भारती कार्यक्रमों में प्रसारित किए जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त साउण्ड ट्रैक रेडियो पर प्रसारित करने के औचित्य पर विचार किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) फिल्मों के साउंड ट्रैक विविध भारती में "चित्रध्वनी" कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रसारित किए जाते हैं । गत 6 महीनों के दौरान इस प्रकार के 24 कार्यक्रमों में से केवल 2 कार्यक्रम केवल वयस्कों के लिए दिखाई जाने वाली फिल्मों के साउण्ड ट्रैक पर आधारित थे । प्रसारण के लिए साउण्ड ट्रैक तैयार करते समय सभी आपत्तिजनक शब्द, अनुमोदित गीत तथा सांकेतिक कथोपकथन निकाल दिए जाते हैं। जबकि पूरी फिल्म लगभग 2½ घंटे की होती है "चित्रध्वनी", कार्यक्रम केवल 58 मिनट का होता है ।

(ख) और (ग). 'केवल वयस्कों के लिए' प्रमाणिकृत फिल्मों के साउण्ड ट्रैकों का प्रसारण बन्द करने के अनुदेश जारी किए जा रहे हैं ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले से लड़कियों का अपहरण

8240. **श्री लालजी भाई :**

श्री चन्द्र शेखानी :

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 11 मार्च, 1975 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' के सम्पादकीय में छपी सरकारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में हर दूसरे दिन एक जवान लड़की का अपहरण हो जाता है और बाद में उसे वेश्यावृत्ति अपनाने को बाध्य किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सही तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस प्रकार की सामाजिक कुरीतियों के प्रसार को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख और (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अनुसार बांदा जिले में जून 1974 से फरवरी, 1975 तक 9 महीनों की अवधि में लड़कियों के अपहरण के 9 मामले दर्ज किए गए थे और प्रत्येक मामले में पुलिस ने आवश्यक कार्यवाही की थी ।

Recognition of Telengana and Punnapra Vayalar struggles for grant of pensions

8241. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on recognizing the Telengana and Punnapra Vayalar struggle as a freedom struggle for the purpose of granting of freedom fighters pensions;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason for delay in a decision and by when the final decision is expected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Full historical facts in regard to these movements had to be collected and also facts had to be obtained from the State Government. These have been collected and the matter is being processed for decision.

Sale of Goods by disposal Committee of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited

8242. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a disposal sub-committee in the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi; if so, the names of members of the Committee;

(b) the value of goods sold by the disposal committee of the Society during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974;

(c) whether there is a special disposal sale counter at the 'P' block store of the Society; if so, whether goods were sold during these years through the disposal sales counter; and

(d) if so, the name of the salesman and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) A disposal sub-committee is constituted for each cooperative year.

The names of the members of this committee for the cooperative year 1974-75 are given below:—

1. Shri S. V. Iyer, Chairman.
2. Shri R. N. Sircar, Member.
3. Shri A. S. Thakur, Member.
4. Dr. J. S. Saksena Raj, Member.

(b) The details of goods sold in accordance with the directions of the Disposal sub-Committee and the value realised during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 are as follows:—

1972-73

Name of item	*Value realised*
Textiles . . .	Rs. 537·00
Woollen and Nylon goods	Rs. 2,732·00
TOTAL . . .	Rs. 3,269·00

1973-74

Name of item	*Value realised*
Textiles in cut pieces . .	Rs. 20,151·00
Consumer items . .	Rs. 3,962·00
TOTAL . . .	Rs. 24,113·00

(c) A disposal sales counter for selling the old, obsolete and damaged items was opened at 'P' Block store in the month of October, 1973 and these items are being sold through this counter.

(d) The name of the salesman is Shri Mangat Ram.

Agreement with UNDP for Exploration of Geo-thermal resources

8243. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently concluded an agreement with UNDP for exploring Geo-thermal resources in the country; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of aid offered by UNDP in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A Project Request for assistance with regard to "Exploration and Development of Geo-thermal Power in India" was approved by the UNDP on 10th December, 1974. The terms and conditions are the same as have been mutually evolved by the Government of India and the UNDP for such projects and provides for the participation of the UNDP in the shape of expert services. training, equipment and other services.

Proposal of Coca-cola Export Corporation for Import of Raw Material for Concentrate

8244. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the supplementary Licensing Committee of July 1974, Government rejected the proposal of Coca-cola Export Corporation for issue of import recommendation for concentrate raw material worth Rs. 14,25,000 from its parent company; and

(b) how the last proposal of the Coca-cola Export Corporation, has been recommended, under what rules and regulations, specially when proposals from Indian companies have been rejected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) All applications from Indian firms for import of raw materials have also been recommended. The rest of the question does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में विभिन्न स्थानों से बुक किये गये टेलीफोन कालस

8245. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में मुरैना, अम्बा शिवपुर, जोरा तथा सबलगढ़ से वर्ष 1972 से 1974 के दौरान कितनी "कालस" बुक की गई तथा उनमें से कितनी जिले के भीतर के लिए बुक की गई तथा कितनी बाहर के लिए बुक की गई ; और

(ख) इन स्थानों में कार्य कर रहे टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की कार्यकरण क्षमता कितनी है तथा उन्हें कब स्थापित किया गया था ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (क) और (ख) ट्रंक काल टिकट छह माह तक रोक रखने के बाद नष्ट कर दिए जाते हैं । इसलिए. जिले के अन्दर और जिले के बाहर के लिए की गई कालों की संख्या से संबंधित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । फिर भी, वर्ष 1972 से 1974 के दौरान बुक हुई ट्रंक कालों की कुल संख्या और एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता के साथ उनके खुलने की तारीख का उल्लेख नीचे किया गया है :

क्रम-संख्या	एक्सचेंज का नाम	एक्सचेंज क्षमता	खुलने की तारीख	बुक हुई ट्रंक कालें 1972	1973	1974
1.	मोरैना	300	18-10-54	84036	99600	108000
2.	अम्बा	25	10-2-68	—	—	—
3.	शिवपुरकलां	100	20-2-68	15828	18180	20556
4.	जौरा	25	17-11-69	—	--	—
5.	सबलगढ़	50	10-7-59	16068	19980	22128

अम्बा और जोरा एम० ए० एक्स-111 एक्सचेंज हैं जिनका मूल संबंध मोरैना और ग्वालियर ट्रंक एक्सचजों से है । इसलिए अम्बा और जोरा में बुक हुई कालों के संबंध में सूचना अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं है । मोरैना के आंकड़ों में अम्बा से बुक हुई ट्रंक कालें भी शामिल है ।

Small Industries Service Institute, Allahabad

8246. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether to promote small industries in rural and backward areas the small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) is setting up three new branches of Small Industries Service Institute (SISI) in addition to already functioning 5 service institutes in different regions of the country;

(b) whether one of the already functioning 5 institutes is located at Allahabad to serve 15 districts of Eastern U.P.: and

(c) if so, the details the Allahabad Service Institute will serve the 15 district of Eastern U.P. which are economically most backward?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) In order to promote small industries in Rural and Backward areas, three more branch Industitutes are being established at Bhiwani (Haryana), at Durgapur (West Bengal) and at Siliguri (West Bengal).

(b) One of the sixteen branch Institutes under Small Industries Development Organisation is functioning at Allahabad in U. P.

(c) The Branch Institute at Allahabad serves 15 districts mentioned below by providing workshop and laboratory facilities in the field of Tool Room, General Engineering, sheet metal and chemicals:

1. Bahroich 2. Gonda 3. Basti 4. Gorakhpur 5. Faizabad 6. Azamgarh 7. Deoria 8.Ballia 9. Sultanpur 10. Pratpgarh 11. Jaunpur 12. Ghazipur 13. Varnasi 14. Mirzapur 15. Allahabad.

This branch institute is being strengthened so that its activites may be intensified and special attention given to the promotion and development of small industries in the area served by the institute.

Exploitation of Solar Energy

8247. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minster of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether apart from increase in the use of nuclear energy, geothermal energy may also be available in some parts of India;

(b) if so, whether we are in a position to embark on the exploitation of solar energy having in view the large tropical land mass of our country; and

(c) if so, whether our solar scientists have been asked to take steps in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESWAR PRASAD) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The exploitation of Solar Energy is theoretically possible, but is not commercially viable in India so far. A programme of research and development for this purpose has been taken up.

Setting up of Electronic Testing and Development Centre by U.P. Electronic Corporation at Panki Electronic Industrial Estate

8248. SHRI RAJEO SINGH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foundation stone of the electronic Testing and Development Centre has been set up by the U.P. Electronic Corporation at the Panki Electronic Industrial Estate in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) whether this has been set up with a view to assist the small and medium scale electronic manufacturers in developing their products to international standard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) and (b). U.P. Electronics Development Corporation (a State Public Sector agency), is seting up an Electronics Testing and Development Centre at the Industrial Estate at Panki near Kanpur. The foundation stone of the Centre has laid on 11th January, 1975, by the Chief Minister of the Uttar Pradesh.

The Centre is being established under a scheme by which the Department of Electronics provides to each State Government a grant of upto Rs. 25 lakhs for the purchase of machinery and equipment. This is expected to be roughly 75 per cent of the total cost of such a Centre and the reaining 25 per cent is to be borne by the State Government in the Shape of land and buildings. The operational cost of running the Centre is to be the responsibility of the State Government.

The Testing and Development Centre is primarily meant to assist small and medium entreprenurs in electronics by providing equipment and facilities by which their products can be tested according to the relevant specifications of the Indian Standards Institution or othsr user agencies. This is expected to promote a greater awareness of quality control amongst the elecronics industry both for the domestic market as well as for exports. Facilities set up at such Testing and Development Centres would be used by an entrepreneur only for a very limited time and for such usage it would be an unnecessarily heavy investment for an entrepreneur to set them up at his own unit.

The Department of Electronics has so far released a grant of approximately Rs. 13 lakhs towards the establishment of the Centre.

Foreign Exchange for Import of Equipments and Technology

8249. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent on import of equipments and technology during the years 1973 and 1974 and the amount of foreign exchange proposed to be spent during the current year;

(b) whether there is any increase in the foreign exchange allocations for this purpose and if so, the amounts thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to develop indigenous equipment and technology?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The latest available figures of the amount spent on the import of equipment and technology are given below:—

Machinery and transport equipment

1972-73	532
1973-74	629
1974-75 (April-November)	419

Technology

(remittance made abroad on account of technical know-how and royalty payments by private sector)

	(Rs. crores)
19970-71	25·86
1971-72	19·76
1972-73	18·66

No specific allocations have been made for the import of equipment and technology during the current year. The expenditure on this account will depend on the demand for essential imports which will materialise during the year.

(c): Each proposal for import of technology is thoroughly scrutinised from the indigenous angle. With this end in view a Technical Committee has been constituted for looking into technological aspects of proposals involving import of technology before these are considered by the Foreign Investment Board. While approving foreign collaboration proposals, emphasis is placed on the establishment of research and development facilities to ensure the absorption of know-how as expeditiously as possible.

Constant efforts are being made to utilse as well as upgrade indigenous design capability. With a view to reducing the import of capital equip-

ment and facilitating fuller utilisation of fabrication capacity in the machinery manufacturing industry a simplified procedure for the import of designs and drawings for machinery manufacturing industry and electrical industry has been introduced.

Time spent by Radio and Television on Commentary on Games

8250. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the time Radio and Television have spent in 1973-74 and 1974-75 for broadcasting running commentary of various games;

(b) the time spent for each game in each year and the expenditure in doing it;

(c) whether Government intend to reconsider its policy in this matter; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b): The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Meeting with Representatives of States on Climate of Violence

8851. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Union Government have called the representatives of the States for having discussion with the Home Ministry for taking certain measures to deal with the climate of violence and a spurt in the activities of the extremist groups;

(b) if so, how many States have responded to the call and attended the meeting;

(c) the guidelines given by the Union Home Ministry to them; and

(d) what assistance will be provided to the States in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF MOHE AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d): Do not arise.

Financial Crisis in Nationalised Textile Mills in West Bengal

8252. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a memorandum from the West Bengal Cotton Textile Workers' Federation alleging that the 14 nationalised textile mills in that State are facing financial crisis and threat of closure due to mismanagement and malpractices;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the managers of these mills are non-technical and inexperienced persons drawn from the bureaucracy;

(c) whether the workmen have demanded that their representative should be included in the management at different levels; and

(d) Government's reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a). No, Sir. However, representatives of the Federation had, in an interview with the Minister of State, drawn attention to certain irregularities committed by the management of the nationalised textile mills in West Bengal. It was suggested to them that specific cases should be brought to Government's notice so that correc-

tive action can be instituted. The nationalised textile undertakings situated in West Bengal have been transferred to the Subsidiary Corporation of the National Textile Corporation Limited on 13th March, 1975. Appropriate steps are being taken to improve the performance of these mills.

(b). Out of the 14 nationalised textile mills in West Bengal, 8 mills are being managed by technically qualified Officers. 6 mills are being managed by four Officers of the Government of West Bengal who have had considerable administrative experience. These Officers have been managing the mills for nearly 2½ to 3 years and have gained considerable experience and expertise in the management of textile mills.

(c) and (d). No such demand in respect of the workers of the nationalised mills in West Bengal has been brought to Government's notice.

Quick Postal Service

8253. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering a new proposal for giving new postal facility enabling people to post their letters late but get them early to their destinations; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the scheme, and when the same is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). With effect from 1st April 75, a late night/predawn flight between Bombay and Madras was introduced by the Indian Airlines. Co-ordinating the evening and morning flights from Delhi and Madras and using this additional plane-service, a 'Quick Mail Service' connecting the cities Delhi, Bombay and Madras has been introduced from 15-4-75. Special letter boxes have been installed at selected centres in the cities of Delhi, Bombay and Madras. Thus letters posted late in the evening at the selected centres in these 3 cities get the facility of being delivered the next day at the other two cities. Only letters posted bearing the Postal Index Number of the delivery post office in the address and consigned in these special letter boxes get the benefit of this service. The scheme is likely to be extended to some other centres also gradually.

Delay in Delivery of Letters

8254. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a general complaint of delay in delivering letters and also in their taking longer time to reach the destination; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to remedy the position?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) There is no such general complaint.

(b) A few complaints, however, when received, are enquired into in detail and necessary remedial steps taken.

Applications for Newsprint from Small Newspapers and Periodicals

8255. SHRI TUNA ORAON:

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of small dailies and periodicals had applied for the Newsprint and were denied the same, if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether applications were received from Janapad, (Agartala), Tribitta (Cooch Behar), Banabashi

Samachar (Jhargram), and Paryabekhak (Asansol) in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Newsprint is allocated on the basis of Newsprint Allocation Policy announced every year. Newsprint quota is released only if the application is submitted in the prescribed form and is complete in all respects.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

1. *Jana Pada, Bengali Daily, Agartala*

The application for the allotment of newsprint for the licencing year 1974-75 was received in RNI's office on 16-9-1974. Publishers were requested on 3-12-1974 to furnish bank guarantee for Rs. 4,500/- and Annexure II, duly certified by the Chartered Accountant. These documents have not been furnished so far and the application is not yet furnished.

2. *Tribitta, English fortnightly, Coochbehar.*

The publisher applied for the allocation of newsprint in a letter which was received in RNI's office on 14-1-1975. The party was requested on 22-1-1975 to furnish application in form 'J', Bank guarantee Annexure II & III. These documents have not been received so far.

3. *Banabashi, Bengali weekly, Jhargram:—*

An application for the allocation of newsprint for the licencing year 1974-75 was received in the RNI's office on 31st August, 1974. The Party was requested to furnish Annexure II duly certified by a chartered accountant and bank guarantee on 29th October, 1974. These documents have not so far been received.

4. *Parya Bekhak Asansol.*

No application has been received for the licencing year 1973-74 & 1974-75.

Completion of Santaldih Thermal Power Station

8256. SHRI TUNA ORAON:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of Santaldih thermal power station has not been completed so far; and

(b) if so, the percentage of work completed so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Santaldih Thermal Power Station will have four units of 120 MW each. First Unit has already been commissioned; the second unit is undergoing pre-commissioning tests and trial operations. Third unit is expected to be commissioned in November, 1976. The fourth unit is expected to be commissioned in July, 1977.

Price of Small Car

8257. SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nation's first small car is expected to be on sale in July;

(b) whether earlier also any announcement was made regarding its arrival in the open market in January, 1973; and

(c) what will be the price of the car?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND

CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). No such announcement has been made by the Government.

Reservation of Industries for Small Scale Sector

3258. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have recommended the addition of three more industries in the list of industries exclusively reserved for the small-scale sector; and

(b) if so, the names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Standing Committee constituted to undertake periodical review of reserved industries has recently considered and recommended the following industries for exclusive development in the small scale sector:—

(1) Electric Motors upto 10 H.P. excluding special types.

(2) Car Radio Receiver, upto a value of Rs. 350/-.

(3) Tea Chest Plywood.

No final decision has been taken in this matter.

All India Service of Engineers

8259. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an All India Service of Engineers has been created on the lines of Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service;

(b) if so, whether the service has been organised and implemented; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

बिहार में टेलीफोन कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास

8260. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :**

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बिहार मे प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के टेलीफोन कर्मचारियो के लिए विभिन्न स्थानों पर कितने आवास गृहों की व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) क्या अन्य राज्यो की अपेक्षा बिहार मे इस वर्ग के कर्मचारियो को आवास की सुविधाएं नगण्य हैं, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (क) प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी कर्मचारी टाइप iv, v और vi के क्वार्टरो के हकदार हैं । बिहार के विभिन्न स्थानो मे प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के दूर संचार कर्मचारियों के लिए उपलब्ध क्वार्टरो की संख्या अनुबंध 'क' में दे दी गई है ।

(ख) जी नही । बिहार और दूसरे राज्यों में इन श्रेणियो के डाक तार कर्मचारियों के लिए उपलब्ध क्वार्टरो की संख्या अनुबन्ध 'ख' में दे दी गई है ।

(ग) पांचवीं योजना में पूरे भारत में डाक तार कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टरों क निर्माण हेतु 61.25 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। किन्तु इस समय अव्यावसायिक इमारतों के निर्माण पर पाबन्दी लगी हुई है।

विवरण 'क'

बिहार में प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के टेलीफोन कर्मचारियों के लिए उपलब्ध टाइप iv, V और vi के क्वार्टरों की संख्या :

जमशेदपुर	2
रांची	1
गया	1
धनबाद	2
बोकारो	1
झरिया	1
दरभंगा	1
पटना	26
योग :	35

विवरण 'ख'

डाक तार सर्किल	टाइप iv, V और vi के क्वार्टरो के हकदार कर्मचारियो की संख्या	टाइप iv, V और vi के उपलब्ध क्वार्टरों की संख्या	प्रतिशत
आन्ध्र	249	26	10.4
उत्तर पूर्वी	145	38	26.2
बिहार	181	109	60.2
गुजरात	204	26	12.7
जम्मू व काश्मीर	31	4	12.9
केरल	190	17	8.9
मध्य प्रदेश	241	56	23.2
महाराष्ट्र	838	193	23.0
कर्नाटक	241	11	45
उड़ीसा	138	16	11.6
पंजाब	183	78	42.6
राजस्थान	115	26	22.6
तमिलनाडु	520	44	8.4
उत्तर प्रदेश	282	49	17.4
पश्चिम बंगाल	713	61	8.5
दिल्ली	442	234	52.9

टिप्पणी : दूर संचार कर्मचारियों के लिए उपलब्ध क्वार्टरों के आकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं है।

दक्षिण बिहार में कोयले के भण्डार का पता लगाना

8261. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि·

(क) क्या दक्षिण बिहार के किसी क्षेत्र में कोयले के बहुत बड़े भण्डार का पता चला है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या ने तथा सरकार कब से इस खान में कार्य आरम्भ करेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) जी हां । दक्षिणी बिहार में कोयले का काफी भण्डार होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है । उत्तर कर्णपुरा मे लगभग 86,680 लाख टन कोयला, पश्चिम ब्रोकारों 0230 लाख टन कोयला तथा राजमहल कोयला क्षेत्रो मे 17360 लाख टन कोयले का अनुमान लगाया गया है । इनमें से कुछ क्षेत्रों मे तेजी से खुदाई कार्य हो रहा है, जबकि अन्य क्षेत्रो मे खुदाई का काम आगामी योजना अवधियो मे किए जाने का कार्यक्रम है ।

Goods taken by the General Manager of the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd. without making Payment

8262. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Manager of the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi took certain confiscated items from the 'P' Block Store of the Society on the 2nd April, 1975 and appended his signatures and did not make the payment then and there;

(b) the nature and value of goods taken by the G.M. and the date on which he made the payment;

(c) whether the G.M. or any other officer of the Society is entitled to take any amount of goods in such a manner; and

(d) whether Directors and Delegates are also entitled to this benefit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir. The items mentioned below were taken by the General Manager for the purpose of showing the goods to certain visitors with whom he has business and official contacts:—

	Meters
1. Stretchlon . . .	47
2. American Georgette .	110
3. Nylex 644 . . .	150
4. T-68 No. Sh rting .	20
5. 80/20 Shirting .	20

(b) The following items, which were not required, were returned and payment of Rs. 6,248.25 was made to the Incharge Textile Godown on 23rd April, 1975:—

	Mt.	Cm.
1. Stretchlon . . .	20	35
2. American Georgette .	16	50
3. Nylex 644 . . .	24	00
4. T-68 No. Shirting .	20	00
5. 80/20 Shirting .	4	00

(c) The General Manager and his senior officers in the Society have

sometimes to take certain goods to cater to the requirements of important visitors.

(d) No, Sir.

Directors of the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi

8263. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Directors of the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi for the year 1974-75;

(b) how many of them are elected and how many of them are Government Directors;

(c) the names of the sub-committee of Directors and the names of elected and Government Directors on each committee;

(d) whether Government Directors ever visit the Stores of the Society or this work is left to the elected Directors only; and

(e) whether the Government Directors have ever given any complaint about the functioning of stores or any suggestions to improve the working; if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The names of the Directors of the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi for the cooperative year 1974-75 are given in the statement attached.

(b) Eight are elected and eight are nominated. Besides the Chairman Board of Directors is nominated by the Government of India.

(c) A list of sub-Committees of the Board of Administration is given in the statement attached.

(d) and (e). Nominated Directors and Chairman of the Board of Administration and of the Board of Directors also visit the stores and the Society's offices, as and when necessary.

Suggestions regarding stocking of Branch Stores, introduction of new items, improving behaviour, of staff with customers and the distribution system have also been given by nominated Directors and Chairman.

Statement

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD., NEW DELHI

Government Directors

1 Shri M. Gopal Menon.	Chairman, Board of Directors
2 Shri P. S. Mahadev-n.	Chairman, Board of Admn.
3 Shri M. A. Rangaswamy	Member
4. Shri K. G. Mathur.	Member
5. Shri S. V. Iyer.	Member
6. Shri R. C. Mishra	Member
7. Shri P. Lal	Member
8. Shri D. S. Nim	Member
9. Smt. R. M. Shroff	Member

Elected Directors

1. Shri Chhaju Ram . . . . Member
2. Shri O. P. Sharma . . . . . Member
3. Shri R. N. Sircar . . . . . Member
4. Dr. J. S. Saksena Raj . . . . . Member
5. Shri A. S. Thakur . . . . . Member
6. Shri Kula Nand . . . . . Member
7. Shri Ram Prakash . . . . . Member
8. Shri R. P. Taneja . . . . . Member

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD. NEW DELHI.

Statement II

LIST OF SUB-COMMITTEES

1—COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASES

1. Shri S. V. Iyer . . . . . Chairman—Nominated Director.
2. Shri O.P. Sharma . . . . . Member. } Elected Directors
2. Shri Kula Nand . . . . . Member. } Elected Directors
4. Shri R. P. Taneja . . . . . Member. } Elected Directors

2. COMMITTEE FOR PRICING

1. Shri S. V Iyer . . . . . Chairman—Nominated Director.
2. Shir A. S. Thakur . . . . . Member } Electred Directors
3. Shri R. P. Taneja . . . . . Member } Electred Directors
Shri R. N. Sircar . . . . . Member } Electred Directors

. COMMITTEE FOR DISPOSAL OF OLD AND OBSOLETE GOODS AND OTHER DEAD STOCK.

1. Shri S. V. Iyer . . . . . Chairman—Nominated Director
2. Shri R. N. Sircar . . . . Member } Elected Dierctors
3. Shri A. S. Thakur . . . . . Member } Elected Dierctors
4. Ds. J. S. Saksena Raj . . . . Member } Elected Dierctors

4. COMMITTEE FOR RECRUITMENT/PROMOTION OF STAFF

1. Shri S. V. Iyer . . . . . Chairman—Nominated Director
2. Shri Ram Prakash . . . . . Member } Elected Directors
3. Shri Kula Nand . . . . . Member } Elected Directors
4. Dr. J. S. Saksena Raj . . . . . Member } Elected Directors

5. COMMITTEE FOR SHORTAGES

1. Shri S. V. Iyer. . . . . Chairman—Nominated Director
2. Dr. J.S. Saksena Raj . . . . Member } Elected Directors
3. Shri O. P. Sharma . . . . . Member } Elected Directors
4. Shri A. S. Thakur . . . . . Member } Elected Directors

Bhagalpur Exchange

8264. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project estimate for the conversion of Bhagalpur manual exchange into an automatic one of 2100 lines has been received by the P&T Board from the Director Telecommunication, Bihar Circle for approval and sanction;

(b) whether a second proposal for commissioning a microwave system on Patna-Monghyr-Bhagalpur route with a view to eliminate overhead wires completely has also been received by the P&T Board for approval and sanction from the Director, Telecommunication, Bihar Circle; and

(c) if so, whether the Government be pleased to expedite the approval and sanction of the above proposals in shortest time for redressing the grievances of the people of that area?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) P&T Board has under consideration a microwave scheme on Patna-Monghyr-Bhagalpur route. Action is being taken for Survey, Engineering and obtaining financial approval for the scheme. The decision regarding elimination of overhead wires will be taken at the appropriate stage after commissioning of microwave scheme.

(c) The proposals are undergoing financial scrutiny and if the schemes are found viable action will be taken to sanction the same as early as possible.

कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति

8265. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में गत कुछ महीनों के दौरान कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति खराब हो और ही गई है और कई ट्रेड यूनियन नेताओं की हत्याएं कर दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बिगड़ती हालत को सुधारने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क), से (ग). राष्ट्रीय कोयला खानों में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति कुल मिला कर, सन्तोषजनक है; किन्तु बिहार के धनबाद जिले की कुछ खानों में अक्टूबर, 74 से फरवरी, 75 के बीच स्थिति उस समय कुछ बिगड़ गई जब 10 झड़पों में 4 व्यक्ति मारे गए । उपर्युक्त झड़पों का एक महत्वपूर्ण कारण यूनियन की आपसी स्पर्द्धा प्रतीत होता है । माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री जी ने इस विषय पर 20 मार्च, 75 को बिहार सरकार के मुख्य सचिव, पुलिस महानिरीक्षक व अन्य अधिकारियों से बातचीत की थी ताकि कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति में सुधार हेतु उपाय किए जा सकें । इस क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के दस्ते भी तैनात कर दिए गए हैं ।

संसद् सदस्यों और विधान सभा सदस्यों में से स्वतन्त्रता सैनानियों को पेंशन देना

8266. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि संसद सदस्यों एवं विधान सभा के सदस्यों में से स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन नहीं दी जायेगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या कुछ राज्य विधान मण्डलों के सदस्यों को बहुत पहले से पेंशन मिल रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस भेदभाव पूर्ण नीति अपनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (घ) . क्योंकि वर्तमान संसद सदस्यों की वार्षिक आय 5000 रु ये से अधिक है, अत: उन्हें फिलहाल पेंशन स्वीकृत नहीं की जा रही है । किन्तु उनके मामलों की जांच की जा रही है । और यदि वे अन्यथा पात्र पाये जाते हैं तो उन्हें सूचित किया जाता है कि जब सभी स्रोतों से उनकी कुल वार्षिक आय 5000 रुपयों से कम हो जाती है तो पेंशन के लिए पुन: अनुरोध कर सकते हैं।

राज्य विधान मण्डलों के कुछ सदस्यों ने यह समझ कर अपने आवेदनपत्रों में अपनी वार्षिक आय सही नहीं दिखाई थी कि उनके लिए जा रहे कुछ भत्ते उनकी कुल आय का भाग नहीं है । अत: उनके द्वारा दिखाई गई आय के आधार पर उन्हें पेंशन स्वीकृत कर दी गई थी । जब यह सरकार के ध्यान में आया तो एक सामान्य निर्णय लेने के लिये कि राज्य विधान मण्डलों के सदस्यों द्वारा लिये जा रहे किन भत्तों पर स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन योजना के अधीन उनकी कुल वार्षिक आय मानने के प्रयोजन के लिये विचार किया जाए । राज्य विधान मण्डलों के सदस्यों के वेतन व भत्तों के बारे में आंकड़े एकत्र करने का निश्चय किया गया था । यह सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और क्या सम्भव शीघ्र कोई निर्णय लिया जायगा । इस सामान्य प्रश्न पर कोई निर्णय होने तक राज्य विधान मण्डल के किसी वर्तमान सदस्य को फिलहाल पेंशन स्वीकृत नहीं की जा रही है । तथापि, चूंकि इस प्रश्न का अभी पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है अत: राज्य विधान मण्डलों के कुछ सदस्यों को पहले ही स्वीकृत की गई पेंशन बन्द नहीं की गई है ।

Less Measuring of Cloth by a Salesman of the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd. at Gole Market Branch

8267. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a complaint has been handed over to the S.I. of Mandir Marg Police Station on the 6th April, 1975 regarding less measuring of cloth by the salesman of the Gole Market Branch of the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi and misbehaviour of the Deputy General Manager of the Society; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Police on the said complaint of cheating the public deliberately by the salesman in connivance with the officers of the Society?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) On 6-4-1975 a written complaint regarding short measurement of cloth by the salesman of the Gole Market Branch of the Central Government Employees

Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd., New Delhi was received by Sub-Inspector of Police Station Mandir Marg. No mis-behaviour of the Deputy General Manager was noticed or reported by the consumers to the police.

(b) A case, vide FIR No. 221 under section 420 IPC has been registered at Police Station, Mandir Marg, on 25th April, 1975. Investigation is in progress.

Cases of Human Sacrifice in the Country

8268. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of human sacrifice that have come to the notice of Government from various parts of the country during the last three years, ending the 31st March, 1975, year-wise; and

(b) the particulars of action taken against the persons committing such crimes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Facilities Provided to Customers in Central Government Empoyees' Consumer Cooperative Society Limited

8269. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of people who visit daily, the 'P' Block store of the Central Government Emplovees' Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi;

(b) the facilities provided to them in respect of cold water during summer, shelter from sun; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to put a Shamiana there to save the customers from the heat of the sun during summer and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) the average number of customers who visit the 'P' Block Store of the Society daily is between 1000 and 2000 depending on the items available for sale at various times.

(b) Arrangements for supply of cold water during summer and shelter from the sun are made.

(c) A shamiana is put up, when necessary or when a large number of customers are expected to visit the stores, for instance, during the sale of controlled cloth or of confiscated goods purchased from the Customs.

Performance of D.V.C. Power System

8270 DR RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what were the factors leading to unsatisfactory performance of the D.V.C. Power system during 1973 upto middle of 1974,

(b) what are the reasons for improvement in the performance of the D.V.C. Power system since the middle of 1974; and

(c) the time by which such improvement is possible and why it could not be ensured earlier?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The main reasons for the low generation at the DVC power system were:—

(i) poor and variable quality of coal which had adversely affected the coal mills, JD fans, Dust collectors etc. and made them unreliable;

(ii) lack of adequate maintenance.

(b) DVC stopped receiving middlings from two stage washeries in early 1974. With close monitoring done by consultants to Ministry of Energy, maintenance also improved in the second half of 1974.

(c) The time taken to effect improvement will vary depending upon the extent of deficiency. It took some time to diagnose all the ill effects of the bad coal on the equipment and to initiate corrective measures as soon as the problems were identified.

Allotment of Newsprint and Government Advertisements to "Shri Vijaya", Allahabad

8271. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item in 'The Motherland' dated the 27th March, 1975 that Mr. Govind Mishra (the gun-man of Allahabad) has told the investigating officers that he was getting newsprint and Government advertisements for his small Hindi evening daily "Shri Vijaya" whose publication has been erratic;

(b) how much newsprint was allotted annually to "Shri Vijaya" and how much was actually used by it each year during last three years according to its publication;

(c) how much worth of advertisements were given to this paper annually in the same period; and

(d) for how many days the paper could not be published in each year in this period??

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following quantities have been allotted to "Shri Vijaya" Hindi daily, Allahabad from 1971-72 to 1974-75:—

1971-72	.	30·14 tonnes (In Additions regular quota, a quantity of 0·41 tonnes for State Assembly Election Quota was given)
1972-73	.	48·17 tonnes
1973-74	.	48·17 tonnes
1974-75	.	28·37 tonnes

The consumption of the paper is in accordance with the consumption particulars furnished by the publisher in Annexure-II duly certified by the Chartered Accountant as required under the Newsprint Allocation Policy:—

1971-72	.	49·12 tonnes
1972-73	.	55·96 tonnes
1773-74	.	61·49 tonnes
1974-75	.	This information will be sent by the publishes alongwith his application for the year 1975-76.

(c) Like with every other paper, D.A.V.P. treat such information as confidential between it and an individual paper.

(d) The regularity of the paper is as under:—

Licensing year	No. of issues publised as per consumption particulars furnished by the Publisher	No. of issues received in RNI's Simla Office
1970-71 .	360	360
1971-72 .	361	361
1972-73 .	355	355
1973-74 .	357	357

No issue has been received in RNI's Simla Office with effect from 31-3-1974. Annual Statement for 1974 has not been received from the publisher. A show cause notice has been served on the publisher.

Transfers of Women Employees in Post and Telegraphs Department

8272. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs Department in his memo dated 30th April, 1958 had issued instructions that both married and unmarried women employees of the Department are allowed to work at places within the Circle where their parents|guardians are living;

(b) the Superintendent R.M.S. "S" Dvn. Silchar has issued transfer orders against 3 women employees transferring them to a place like Imphal, which has caused to the ladies acute harrassment;

(c) whether the Minister received a representation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the salient points raised therein and the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The instructions of 1958 were especially for facilitating the feminisation of telephone exchange. The facility of posting of women employees at places within the circle where their parents|guardians are living is being given where it is administratively possible.

(b) to (d). The local authorities had issued transfer orders of 3 women employees as mentioned but these orders were later cancelled keping in view the general policy to allow women employees to work near their husbands|parents.

Retired Persons in Textile Mills under M.P. Textile Corporation

8273. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the number and names of officers, at different posts in the textile mills being run by Madhya Pradesh Textile Corporation, Bhopal at present who have been retired from Central or State Government service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Housing Facility for P&T Employees in Fifth Plan

8274. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for the expansion of housing facilities to P&T employees during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the amount which has been allotted for this purpose and its break-up, circle-wise (State-wise in the case of North-Western and North-Eastern circles); and

(c) the percentage of employees in Class I, II, III and IV likely to be covered by this facility by the end of Fifth Plan and the percentage being benefited as on 31st March, 1975?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a provision of Rs. 61.25 crores for expanding housing facilities to the P&T employees during the Fifth Five Year Plan. However, owing to the ban on construction of non-functional building new works for costruction of staff quarters are not being undertaken. The Circle-wise break-up of funds provided in

respect of staff quarters for continuing works in the first two years (1974-75, 1975-76) of the Plan is given in Annexure 'A'. The State-wise break-up in respect of North-Western and North-Eastern Circles is given in Annexure 'B'. The amount likely to be made available during the remaining three years of Plan is not known. The state-wise break-up will de decided after the position regarding availability of funds is known.

(c) The employees are provided six types of quarters according to the range in which their pay lies. The approximate number of employees divided into these six ranges and the number of quarters available as on 31st March 1973 as well as the availability worked-out as a pereentage as indicated in Annexure 'C'. The percentage of employees likely to be covered by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan will depend upon the amount that can be made available. The Plan provision of Rs. 61.25 crores is however, expected to add 18,400 housing units of various categories.

Statement 'A'

Circle-wise allotment of funds for staff quarters for 74-75 (F.G.) and 75-76 (B.E.)

Circle	(Allotment of funds thousands of Rs.)	
	1974-75 (FG)	1975-76 (BE)
Andhra . . .	1915	637
Bihar . . .	239	490
Delhi . . .	639	5444
Gujarat . . .	2347	237
J.& K. . . .	110	240
Karnataka . .	1241	2000
Kerala . .	198	1249
Madhya Pradesh .	753	791
Maharashtra . .	2082	3098
North Eastren (Assam)	252	891
North Western .	583	145
Orissa . . .	1430	827
Rajasthan . .	597	302
Tamil Nadu . .	1090	5873
Uttar Pradesh	839	596
West Bengal . .	934	1253
	5249	20079

Statement

THE STATE WISE BREAK UP IN RESPECT OF NORTH WESTERN CIRCLE

	(In thousand of Rupees allotment of Funds)	
	1974-75	1975-76
	(Final Grant)	(Budget Estimate)
For major works		
Punjab . . .	209	13
Haryana . .	7	8
Himachal Pradesh .	52	2
Chandigarh . .	36	104
Lump allotment for Minor works in N. W. Circle .	279	18
TOTAL .	583	145

The State-wise Break-up in respect of North Eastern Circle

(In Thousand of Rupees allotment of funds)

	1974-75 (Final Grant)	1975-76 (Budget Estimate)
For Major Works		
Assam . .	53	274
Arunachal .	..	3
Meghalaya . .	70	3
Tripura . .	..	22
Nagaland . .	..	2
Manipur . .	37	58
Lump Allotment for Minor Works in N.E. Circle	92	529
TOTAL	252	891

Statement 'C'

The approximate staff and number of quarters and the percentages in various categories is given below

Type	No.	Staff Strength	Percentage
I .	7703	178061	4·3
II .	15536	222950	6·9
III .	3040	54786	5·6
IV .	777	3482	22·3
V .	163	918	17·7
VI .	45	190	23·6

Setting up of Broadcasting Stations in Mangalore and Brahmavar, near Udipi

8275. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether broadcasting stations are being constructed in Mangalore and Brahmavar near Udipi;

(b) the progress made so far in the construction of these stations; and

(c) the reasons for delay in completing the construction and the time by which the stations will start operating?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Civil works for the transmitter at Brahmavar near Udipi have almost been completed. The construction of studios at Mangalore is nearing completion.

(c) Work is being carried out as per schedule and the Radio Station is expected to be ready towards the end of the current year.

Setting up of a Super Thermal Station in Karnataka in Fifth Plan

8276. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Super Thermal Station in Karnataka State during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Curbs on the Use of Electricity

8277. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are curbs on the use of electricity including the ban on running the air-conditioners;

(b) if so, whether any protest has been made by the Delhi Administration to the Energy Ministry on whose direction the power curbs were imposed in last summer that Delhi could not be 'penalised' for the lapses elsewhere; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) There are, at present, no such curbs in Delhi.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

12.50 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Cement (Conservation and Regulation of Use) Audit, Order, 1975

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cement (Conservation and Regulation of Use) Amendment Order, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S O. 180 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1975, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library See* No LT-9570/75.]

National Coop. Development Corpn. Rules, 1975 & Review and Annual Report of Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd. for 1973-74

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 477 in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9571/75.]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited. Visakhapatnam, for the year 1973-74.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comtroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9572/75.]

Statement Re. Decisions on Recommendations in Reports of ARC

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): I beg to lay on the Table a Statement (as on 31st March, 1975) (Hindi and English versions) showing the decisions taken on certain recommendations in the various Reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission and the implementation of these decisions. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9573|75.]

Statement under Rule 377, Reports, Appropriation Acts, and Notification etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) in response to the matter under rule 377 raised by Shri Era Sezhiyan in the House on the 22nd April, 1975, regarding laying of Audit Reports relating to States and Union territories under President's Rule. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9572/75.]

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 49 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, read with para (b) (ii) of the Presidential Order dated the 28th March, 1974 in relation to the Union Territory of Pondicherry:—

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73, Government of Union Territory of Pondicherry.

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73, Government of Union Territory of Pondicherry. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9579/75]

(3) A copy of Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Union Territory of Pondicherry for the year 1971-72. (English version).

(4) A copy of Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Union Territory of Pondicherry for year 1972-73. (Hindi and English versions.) [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-9576/75]

(5) A copy of the Finance Accounts of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the year 1971-72 (Hindi and English versions).

(6) A copy of the Finance Accounts of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the year 1972-73. (Hindi and English versions.) [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-9577/75.]

(7) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 209 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1975 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 734 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1958, under sub-section (4) of section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9578/75.]

(8) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution:—

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1973-74, Union Government (Defence Services).

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, for the year 1973-74, Union Government (Civil). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9579/75.]

(9) A copy of Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1973-74 and Commercial Appendix thereto (Hindi and English versions.) [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9580/75.]

(10) A copy of Union Government Appropriation Accounts Civil) for the year 1973-74 (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9581/75]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sezhiyan.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): In regard to item No. 6(1), certain papers have been given in response to a point I had raised on 22nd April, 1975 I invited your attention on the serious lapse on the part of the Government in not placing before the House the Audit Reports relating to those States and Union Territories which are under President's Rule. On that day, you will kindly recall that I referred to the statutory provision that it is compulsory and mandatory to place it on the Table of the House and since, in regard to Pondicherry, the provision has not been suspended, the Govern-

ment should mandatorily place it on the Table of the House—which has been delayed for more than a year. At the end, the Speaker was pleased to observe, in this case, that "If there is any Auditor General's Report or the Public Service Commission's Report, the normal course would have been that they are laid on the Table of the Legislative Assembly and, when there is no Legislative Assembly, the analogy is that it should be placed before the corresponding Legislative body. I think there is no harm, even if the Constitution does not mention it, to bring it before the House if it relates to that period."

Earlier, you referred to the observation you had made in the Conference of Chairman of the Subordinate Legislation Committees: "I made an observation while addressing the Conference of the Chairman of the Subordinate Legislation Committee that in case there is President.s Rule and the Assembly is not functioning, some way should be found whereby the papers which normally should have been laid before the Assembly are not left unscrutinised". When I raised this, this was the observation you made. In the end you said that "The Speaker cannot give directions saying that you must present it this way or that way, but I have given them a hint." But from the reply given today by the Hon'ble Minister, does not seem to be acceptable to him. I am not questioning that because the Constitution does not say anything about it, but I would appeal to the Hon'ble Minister that it would not be desirable.

The Minister has pleaded: "If the President's Rule in a State is intended to be for a short period, perhaps it is better that the Audit Reports are eventually laid before the State Legislature." But in this case, it is more than a year more than fourteen months. I can't imagine that a period of more than a year can be taken to be a short period.

This is so far as Gujarat is concerned. Even now I feel that they should have placed, within these fourteen months, the Appropriation Accounts relating to the State of Gujarat given by the Auditor General. In November 1973 it was given, but I don't think it was placed in the Gujarat Assembly. For 1972-73, it was submitted in October 1974. It should go to the Finance Minister, but I don't know what they have done about that so far.

Regarding Pondicherry, the question does not arise. There, section 49 of the Government of Union Territories Act has not been suspended and there is a mandatory provision. In the reply given here they have not specifically stated as to when this was received. They have only said that the 1971-72 Report could not be placed before the Assembly of Pondicherry because it got dissolved. My information is that it was given on 10th December, 1973 and it has not been placed on the Table of the House because the Assembly got dissolved! Here I do not know why it was forgotten all along. One of the reasons given here is that only the English version of the Report was there; the Hindi version was not there. I want to know whether it takes more than a year to get the Hindi translation. The Pondicherry Assembly got dissolved and the powers of the Pondicherry Assembly were transferred to this House. As per the powers under section 49, the Reports which should have been placed on the Table of the Assembly should have been placed on the Table of the House here. It has been stated here specifically and explicitly.

The second point is about 1972-73 report. My information is that the Audit Report has been submitted in July, 1974. The Hindi version also has come to them in January, 1975. I want to know why it takes such a long time for the Government. I have got my own doubt, Sir, if I had not raised the question, I do not know

[Shri Sezhiyan]

what would have happened . . . (*Interruptions*). Here I may refer to the actual practice, to a decision taken in the Conference of the Chairman of Public Accounts Committees held in 1966. This is a brochure published by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, entitled, "*Comptroller and Auditor-General in India and the U.K., A Comparison*", by Shri S. L. Shakdher. Here it is said:

> "The Audit Report as a matter of practice is received by the Minister of Finance on behalf of the President and immediately thereafter he makes a request to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to fix a date for its presentation to the Houses of Parliament."

At the footnote it is stated:

> "The Conference expressed the opinion that it should be provided that Audit Reports are to be presented to Parliament/State Legislatures within a week of their receipt from the CAG."

It should be done even earlier if a request is made.

Therefore, there can be no excuse. It has been stated in this booklet by the Secretary-General himself that, within a period of seven days of their receipt from the CAG, the reports should be placed on the Table of the House. I admit that in the Constitution it is only said that the President shall cause the Report to be laid on the Table of the House. No time limit is prescribed. Just because there is no Constitutional provision fixing a time limit, it should not take a year. As per the practice enunciated by the Secretary-General, it should usually be within a period of seven to ten days. As I said, these reports have been received about a year ago—some of them received in the month of July and in the month of October. I want to know why such a long time has been taken to put these things on the Table of the House. Audit is one of the important devices available to Parliament to keep a watch over the activities of the executive in regard to receipts and expenditure. If this is delayed, then one vital link that the Parliament has got is not availbale.

My third point is this Certain reports of the CAG for the year 1973-74, Union Government (Defence Services) and Union Government (Civil), have been placed on the Table of the House. As you know, the Central Government have to put Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts in respect of (i) Union (Civil); (ii) Defence; (iii) Railways and (iv) Posts & Telegraphs.

13.00 hrs.

Apart from that, when it comes to the audit report, they put one more, that is Union Government (Civil), divided in two, one is the Revenue expenditure and the other is Revenue receipt. That means, you should have 4 appropriation Accounts, 4 Fin-

ance Accounts and five Audit Reports. Out of that, we have got only 4. Even in these, only two Audit Reports have been given, Defence Services and Civil. I want to know, what happened to the others. Revenue Receipts should have come. Today, we are going to discuss the Finance Bill. All these days, we have been discussing about the Demands. Don't you think, Sir, that these Reports should have been made available to the House so that it may have been useful for the Members and the House before they discuss the individual Demands. Suggestions could have been made; lacunae might have been pointed out. If I do not get a chance this year, I have to wait next year to take those audit paragraphs, which might have thrown some light. I would like to know, when these reports were received by the Comptroller and Auditor General. why such a long time has been taken for those reports to be placed on the Table of the House?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the first two points regarding Pondicherry Audit and Accounts are concerned, I have tried to explain the actual position. In fact, the hon. Member has mentioned about the presentation of English version of the audit report of the Pondicherry Administration on the 10th March. The hon. Member's information may be correct. Actually, the position is that the responsibility of the Central Government came on the 28th March, and, therefore, it is not possible for me to ascertain at this point, whether the Pondicherry State Administration received that report on the 10th March or not.

About the 2nd point, I have already explained in last part of para 3 of page 1 that this is a matter which we have brought to your notice after you made your observation on the last occasion. We have also brought it to the notice of the Ministry of Home Affairs which is a part and parcel of it to see, what type of arrangement we can make.

Regarding Hindi version, I have already explained that it has taken some time. This was our desire to place both the versions at a time, otherwise the Members may take exception. We tried to give both the versions simultaneously, and, therefore, it took some time. I admit, that unnecessarily some time has been taken.

Regarding other points, I require some notice. He has just mentioned these and I was not informed that he was going to raise these points about the other reports being placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I noticed this only after seeing the Order Paper.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS RELATING TO ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing replies to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee which were not furnished by Government in time for inclusion in the relevant Action Taken Reports:—

(1) Statements showing the replies of Government to the recommendations included in Chapter V of the 120th Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha).

(2) Statement showing replies of Government to the recommendations included in Chapter V of the 16th Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha).

(3) Statement showing replies of Government to the recommendations included in Chapter V of the 33rd Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha).

(4) Statement showing replies of Government to the recommendations included in Chapter V of the 54th Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha).

12.3½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 29th April, 1975, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th March, 1975, in the Tokyo Convention Bill, 1974:—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-fifth" *substitute* "Twenty-sixth"

2. That at page 1, line 5,—
for "1974" *substitute* "1975".

12.04 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

REPORTS AND MINUTES

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Estimates Committee:—

(1) (a) Seventy-fourth Report on the Ministry of Works and Housing—Directorate of Estates.

(b) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

(2) (a) Seventy-fifth Report on the Ministry of Shipping and Transport—Transport Coordination.

(b) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

(3) (a) Seventy-eighth Report on the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Steel—Planning, development, production etc. of Iron and Steel and Ferro-Alloys.

(b) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

(4) Seventy-ninth Report on the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education)—Youth Welfare, Youth Education, National Integration etc.

(5) Seventy-third Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifty-second Report on the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare—Archaeological Survey of India.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): This is on behalf of the entire Committee; no differences.

MR. SPEAKER: For the first time, these differences were witnessed. These reports have always been on behalf of the Committee.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu—here comes the ghost. I told you one ghost story yesterday. The other story is, when the ghost leaves, it gives a slap.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): There are different types of ghosts, Brahmin ghosts, non-Brahmin ghosts . . .

MR. SPEAKER: When the ghost gives a slap, be sure that it is leaving.

13.4½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTH, HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST AND HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH REPORTS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Hundred and sixty-seventh Report on Foreign Participation or Collaboration in Research Projects in India.

(2) Hundred and seventy-fifth Report on Audit Reports on the Accounts of Calcutta Port Trust for the years 1968-69 to 1972-73.

(3) Hundred and seventy-first Report on New Railway Lines (Ministry of Railways)

13.05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SIXTY-FIFTH AND SIXTY-SEVENTH REPORTS AND MINUTES

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

(1) (a) Sixty-seventh Report on Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited.

(b) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

(2) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee (1974-75) relating to Procedure and Miscellaneous Matters.

(3) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee (1974-75) relating to Reports on Action Taken by Government.

(4) Sixty-fifth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifty-second Report on Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Refineries Division excluding Pipelines Section).

13.5½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

THIRTEENTH REPORT

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajamundry): I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): I gave a notice . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I have written to you . . .

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): *

MR. SPEAKER: Unless I call a Member, nothing will go on record and the only member who is called will be recorded. There is no use of your standing up and speaking.

Prof. Samar Guhaji, I did not allow anything to-day. This is something very unfair. So much time has already been taken.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have been trying to raise under Rule 377 for the last few days. I will not be here on Friday. If you allow me even one minute, that will be good.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you two minutes on Friday.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On Friday I will not be here . (*Interruptions*)

This is an urgent matter.

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : हमारे जिले मे तीन सौ हरिजनों के घर जला दिए गए हैं और दो हरिजन जान से मार दिए गए हैं—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप लोगो ने क्या प्रेक्टिस बना ली है । जब इजाजत नही दी तब भी आप खडे हो जाते हैं । आपको परसों इजाजत दूगा ।

श्री सरजू पांडे : परसों मै नहीं रहूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी आप बैठ जाइये ।

If matters which happen in the States are brought here, it is very difficult.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will not be here on Friday. If you allow me . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I think this bargaining should not go on. You have got so many chances.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It relates to a friend of mine. If you allow me, only one minute I will take.

MR. SPEAKER: I know how long is your one minute. If it is only one minute, I won't mind. But will it be one minute?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): It will be two minutes according to my scale.

13.00 hrs.

RE. ARREST OF A SOCIALIST LEADER IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): The Secretary of hte Colliery Mazdoor Congress and a well-known leader of the Socialist Party m West Bengal, Shri Jayanta Poddar, has been arrested under MISA just a few days ago. This happened even aftter the statement of the Prime Minister that MISA will *not* be applied against any political worker or trade-union worker He was arrested under MISA on a frivolous and fabricated ground that he was trying to compel a few Congress Members to join the Socialist Party. This was due to the trade union rivalry and the District Magistrate has been prevailed upon by one group and just to scuttle the trade union under him he has been arrested and placed under detention. I request you to ask the Home Minister to make a statement. This has happened in spite of the clear and categorical assurance given by the Prime

*Not recorded.

Minister to this House. It has been flagrantly violated here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): While speaking on the Finance Bill, I would request the hon. Minister to cover 'dearness allowance'. It has already come in the press. It shows that he has said something.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मि० बनर्जी, आपको क्या हो गया है रोजाना इसी तरह . . . .

13.10 hrs.

RE. ATROCITIES ON HARIJANS IN GHAZIPUR DISTRICT OF UTTAR PRADESH

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन थोडा सा है। मेरे जिले में 300 हरिजनों के घर जला दिये गये है और दो आदमियों को जान से मार दिया गया है। 9 आदमियों की रात मे हत्या की गई है पुलिस वहां पर पहुची नही। सारे गाव मे एजीटेशन हुआ, यह बडी गभीर घटना है। सारे जिले मे सनसनी फैली हुई है।

मुझे आज ही जाना है और फिर मे 3 मई को लौटूंगा, इसलिये मै चाहूंगा कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब आज शाम तक इस बारे मे वक्तव्य दें।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Sarjoo Pandey, I will ask for the statement. I will have to be very strict. As an exception if I allow one member, others also get up. So, in future, whatever happens, I will not allow it. You try to take undue advantage of my leniency.

13.11 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1975

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move:*

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the year 1975-76 be taken into consideration."

Before I deal with the specific provisions of the Finance Bill, I would like to describe briefly the main features of the economic situation, as they now appear, eight weeks after the presentation of the Budget.

The latest available data on wholesale prices relate to the week ended 12th April, 1975. An analysis of these data shows that the declining trend in prices which has been noticed since the last week of September 1974 has been generally maintained even during the post-Budget period. Thus, as compared to the pre-Budget level, the wholesale price index for the week ended 12th April 1975 was lower by 0.9 per cent. This shows that despite fears expressed by certain sections of this august House, the various taxes which have been levied in the Budget for 1975-76 have not disturbed the declining tendency in the wholesale prices. I would like to invite the attention of Hon'ble Members to the fact that the index for the week ended 12th April, 1975 was higher by only 6.9 per cent as compared to its level a year ago. This is a matter of some satisfaction since, at the end of 1973-74, prices were rising at an annual rate of 30.2 per cent and by September 1974, the annual rate of inflation had risen to 31.9 per cent. Between 21st September 1974 and 12th April

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

1975, the wholesale price index has declined by 7.0 per cent. The declining trend in wholesale prices has started getting gradually reflected at the retail level. Hon'ble Members would, no doubt, derive satisfaction from the fact that India is one of the few countries where prices have been consistently and continuously declining during the last six months.

The fact that the declining trend in prices has been sustained despite an unsatisfactory kharif crop in 1974 suggests that the greater fiscal and monetary discipline which has been imposed in the last one year has been effective in curbing the inflationary pressures.

In the final analysis, economic stability and progress can be sustained only on the basis of greater production. Fortunately, the outlook for the current rabi crop is highly favourable. Despite an unsatisfactory kharif crop in 1974, procurement of kharif cereals in the marketing season 1974-75 is likely to be of the same order as in the preceding year. The procurement prospects for the rabi cereals look bright. Preliminary advance estimates suggest that the index of industrial production in 1974-75 may record an increase of 4.0 per cent as against 0.5 per cent in 1973-74. During the last quarter of 1974-75, production of several sensitive industrial products, such as cement, nitrogenous fertilisers, caustic soda, sugar and vanaspati have registered increases ranging from 10 to 40 per cent as compared to the preceding quarter. Available evidence suggests that this trend has been sustained during 1975.

Looking ahead, as a combined result of measures now being adopted to raise the production of coal, steel electricity and fertilisers, it is reasonable to hope that the index of industrial production in 1975-76 will record further improvement. The set-up in plant outlays for 1975-76 by about 28 per cent will further help to raise industrial production and the level of capacity utilisation.

Although the price situation is currently under control, there is no scope for complacency. Nor is this the time to relax fiscal and monetary discipline.

At the same time, I fully recognise that our response to the emerging situation must be flexible enough to enable the economy to make full use of its productive potential. It is our intention that fiscal and monetary policies should assist in maximising production without at the same time accentuating inflationary pressures in the economy, or encouraging speculative tendencies.

I have given careful consideration to the valuable suggestions made by honourable Members on the Budget proposals. I would like to take this opportunity of conveying my gratitude to all those who have made constructive suggestions in this regard, in the light of which Government have decided to make certain changes in the taxation measures. I shall now briefly deal with these changes.

Let me start with direct taxes. The Finance Bill seeks to make a provision in the Income-Tax Act for allowing a deduction in respect of expenditure incurred by individuals whose gross annual income does not exceed Rs. 12,000 on higher education of their dependent children. I now propose to liberalise these provisions in two respects. Firstly, it is proposed to extend the benefit of the higher deduction of Rs. 1000 per child to cases where the student is studying for a degree or post-graduate course in business management. Secondly, it is proposed to extend this concession to cover expenditure incurred by individuals on the education of their dependent brothers and sisters.

At present, income-tax is deducted at source from interest income in cases where the amount of such income credited or paid at any one time exceeds Rs. 400. The Bill already before

this House seeks to extend the requirement of deduction of tax at source to cases where the interest income credited or paid during the financial year exceeds Rs. 400. It has been urged that because of the high rates of interest currently in force, the requirement of deduction of tax at source from interest income will now apply even in respect of relatively small deposits. I accordingly propose to raise the monetary ceiling limit for the application of the provision for deduction of tax at source, from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1000 in respect of interest income.

As the honourable Members are aware, our tax laws contain several provisions for encouraging the setting up of approved gratuity funds by employers. The amounts contributed by employers to such funds are allowed as deduction in computing their taxable income. Income received by trustees of approved gratuity funds is fully exempt from income-tax. No Wealth Tax is also payable by trustees of such funds. Since under the relevant rules, moneys belonging to approved gratuity funds are required to be invested in the prescribed manner, the establishment of such funds safeguards the interests of employees in the event of the employer getting into financial difficulties. In furtherance of this objective, the Bill as presented earlier provided that no deduction will be allowed in the computation of taxable profits in respect of mere provisions made by employers in their accounts for payment of gratuity to their employees without the setting up of an approved gratuity fund. This change was proposed to be made retrospectively from 1st April, 1973. While the principle underlying the proposed modification is salutary, it has been represented that giving it retrospective effect will operate harshly. I therefore propose to move an amendment to the Bill enabling tax-payers to transfer the amount of provisions made by them to approved gratuity funds before 1st April, 1977. For this purpose, tax-payers will have to set up approved gratuity funds before 1st January 1976 and transfer to such funds at least fifty per cent of the provisions made in the previous years relevant to assessment years 1973-74 to 1975-76 before 1st April 1976 and the balance before 1st April, 1977. Amounts transferred to approved gratuity funds within the specified time will be allowed as deduction in computing the taxable profits of the past years in which the provisions were made. The deduction will, however, be limited to the amount which qualified for deduction as contribution to an approved gratuity fund under the existing provisions of the law, namely, eight and one-third per cent. of the employee's salary for each year of his service with the employer.

The Bill seeks to restrict the exemption in respect of income from livestock breeding and poultry and dairy farming to Rs. 10,000 per annum. It has been represented that the proposed amendment will have an adverse effect on the growth and future development of these activities. Keeping in view the need to foster the continued growth of livestock breeding and poultry and dairy farming in the country, I propose to provide for the taxation of the income derived from these sources on a concessional basis. The concession will be allowed by deducting, in the computation of taxable profits, an amount equal to one-third of the profits derived from these sources or a sum of Rs. 10,000, whichever is higher. It has also been urged that a large number of persons engaged in poultry and dairy farming are not used to maintaining detailed accounts for income-tax purposes. Apprehensions have, therefore, been expressed that the proposed amendment may lead to arbitrary assessments and harassment of such persons. With a view to allaying misgivings on this score, I wish to inform the Hon'ble Members that the Central Board of Direct Taxes is currently engaged in evolving appropriate norms for the computation of taxable profits in such cases. Necessary guidelines will be issued by the Board for the computation of the taxable profits by the

[Shri C. Subramaniam].

Income-tax Officers in a fair and reasonable manner.

Under a provision in the Bill, only 85 per cent of the interest paid by non-banking non-financial companies on deposits received by them will be allowed as deductible expenditure for tax purposes. I propose to move an amendment to the relevant provision in the Bill to clarify that interest paid on debentures and on loans which are secured by the creation of a charge on the assets of the company with a margin of at least 25 per cent will not be taken into account for the purposes of this provision.

Hon'ble Members would be happy to know that in response to their representations, I propose to revive the compounded levy scheme for khandsari sugar which was withdrawn from 1st March, 1975, but with two modifications. The first is that the weekly rate of duty per centrifuge will be twice the rate prevailing on 28th February, 1975 in the case of khandsari units working without the aid of a sulphitation plant and 2½ times the rate prevailing on that date in the case of units having a sulphitation plant. The second modification is that a khandsari sugar manufacturer, if he opts for the compounded levy scheme, will have to pay duty at the appropriate compounded levy rate on the centrifuge installed in his unit for the entire period commencing from the week he begins crushing operations in his unit during each season and ending with the week in which he ceases production of sugar during that season. However, the existing practice of having a lower rate for the off season as compared to the main working season is proposed to be continued. In order that the benefit of the proposed modifications may not be denied to khandsari manufacturers during the intervening period from 1st March 1975 it is also proposed to give them an option to pay duty either at 17½ per cent *ad valorem* on their actual production of khandsari sugar or at the new compounded levy rates subject to the other stipulations of the new system and to grant consequential *ex-gratia* refund or remission of duty, as the case may be.

It has been represented that the duty on virginia flue-cured tobacco other than that used for cigarettes and smoking mixtures has been kept at a level higher than the duty on non-flue-cured tobacco even though both types may be used for similar purposes. As this may not be equitable, I propose to reduce the effective duty on virginia flue-cured tobacco not otherwise specified, falling under item 4-I (3) of the Central Excise Tariff Schedule, also to Rs. 3 per kilogram. I also propose to give relief to tobacco stalk used for chewing purposes in unmanufactured form by limiting the duty on such tobacco to 65 paise per k.g., the rate which prevailed before 1st March, 1975.

Since snuff manufacturers, most of whom are in the decentralised sector, apprehend difficulties in regard to valuation, I propose to replace the *ad valorem* duty on snuff by a specific duty of Rs. 2.50 per kilogram. I am

separately moving an amendment to the Finance Bill for this purpose. By an exemption notification, the specific rate of duty for snuff of value of Rs. 10 per k.g. and lower will be fixed at 75 paise per k.g. and for snuff of higher value at Rs. 2 per k.g. This will be done as soon as the amended Bill is enacted.

Prior to 1st March, 1975, pigment dye stuffs were completely exempted from excise duty. This exemption in respect of pigment dye stuffs was withdrawn as part of my budget proposals and consequently these dye stuffs have become assessable to a basic duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* and Auxiliary duty of 20 per cent of the Basic duty. Since it has been represented that a sudden increase of this magnitude in the duty on pigment dye stuffs will have serious adverse effects on the user industries, I propose to reduce the Basic duty on pigment dye stuffs to 10 per cent *ad valorem*. The Auxiliary duty will continue to be 20 per cent of the Basic duty. I also propose to make lake colours, which have similar end uses, liable to duty at the same rate as pigment dye stuffs.

Hon'ble Members will recall that I had introduced a new levy in the Budget on textured yarn. The rate of duty against this Item was indicated as the duty for the time being leviable on the base yarn if not already paid plus Rs. 20 per k.g. An Explanation had also been added to define the scope of the term "textured yarn". As it appears that the provisions contained in the Bill in regard to the Explanation relating to textured yarn and the rate of duty levied on it are capable of misinterpretation, I propose to amend both these suitably with retrospective effect from 1st March, 1975 in order to bring out more clearly the original intention. I shall move suitable amendments to the Bill for this purpose.

A large number of representations have been received with regard to the levies proposed by me on rayon and synthetic yarns and fabrics and with regard to the existing excise duties on caprolactum and DMT. The general purport of these representations is that the levies on these items should be eliminated or reduced. It has been argued that relief to the rayon and artsilk sector will result in better capacity utilisation and reduce the incentive to smuggle synthetic textiles. Considering that both weaving and knitting machines using synthetic yarn are also to be found in the relatively small scale sector, and having regard to the various representations and arguments advanced, I propose to give the following reliefs to this industry by notifications. First, I propose to remove the existing 25 per cent *ad valorem* duty on DMT. Secondly, I propose to reduce the effective duty on textured yarn by Rs. 10 per k.g. Thirdly, I further propose to exempt altogether the Basic excise duty on artsilk fabrics irrespective of value. These reliefs, I hope, will help to ensure better utilisation of the installed capacity in the industry and also bring down substantially the prices of woven as well as knitted fabrics especially those using textured yarn. The extent to which the reliefs are passed on by the industry to the ultimate consumer will be the index of the earnestness of the industry in seeking the reliefs. I may assure the House in this connection that irrespective of whatever may be the price effect of this Budget on synthetic fabrics as well as other articles we shall maintain the tempo of anti-smuggling activities built up in recent months.

With a view to afford relief to the small powerloom operators, I propose to change the compounded levy rates so that each unit pays Rs. 50 per annum per powerloom on the first two looms, Rs. 100 per annum per loom on the next two looms and Rs. 200 per annum per loom on the remaining looms up to 49 looms.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

While raising the effective duty on aluminium by Rs. 2000 per metric tonne, I had in my Budget proposals exempted E.C. Grade aluminium from this increase as this grade is used for the manufacture of conductors and cables required for the transmission of electrical energy. It has now been represented that the benefit of this concession can be availed of by aluminium cable manufacturers only if they buy the aluminium wire rods required for the cable manufacture directly from a primary producer and not when they get such wire rods manufactured by others. I propose to amend the relevant exemption notification with a view to remove this anomaly and to give the benefit of concessional duty to all E.C. Grade aluminium wire rods.

I am also proposing modifications in the duty on exposed cinematograph films. Since it has been represented that prints of films cleared after 12 months are usually supplied to theatres located in small towns and rural areas, whose earnings are comparatively low, I propose to allow clearance of such prints at certain fixed rates so that the duty incidence is reduced. Again, as it appears that the revised concession with regard to the first 15 prints of each film discriminates against films with a large area coverage. I propose to revert to the *status quo ante* and allow clearance of the first 12 prints of each film without payment of duty irrespective of the total number of prints of the film ultimately cleared.

I also propose to give certain concessions to small scale units manufacturing amplification devices, speakers and speaker systems. It has been represented by the manufacturers in the small scale sector that while the duty on complete gramophones, record playyers, record playing decks and record changer is 20 per cent *ad valorem*, that on parts and accessories of these instruments is 30 per cent *ad valorem*. Since this differential rate of duty seems to place the smaller manufacturers at a disadvantage in comparison to the organised sector, I propose to reduce the duty on amplification devices and speakers and speaker systems from 30 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent *ad valorem*. This concession will be available only to those units in which the total cumulative investment in plant and machinery from time to time has been not more than Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

The newly introduced Item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff, as was to be expected from a proposal breaking fresh ground, has given rise to a large number of representations. Although I had made a number of simplifications in regard to the administration of this levy even at the time of presenting the Budget, I propose to simplify this levy still further by taking the following steps. I propose to widen the scope of the concession already given for captive consumption to include besides intermediate goods and component parts other goods used in captive consumption in a factory. The scope of this relaxation is not however proposed to be widened to cover even whole machinery fabricated or assembled in a factory for use in any manufacturing process in the same factory. I also propose to widen the scope of duty exemption on captive consumption to include the transfer of goods from one factory to another belonging to the same manufacturer even if they are in different locations. A third modification proposed is to limit the duty leviable on job works to duty on the actual charge paid for the job work. I further propose to issue an exemption notification which will enable the department under certain conditions to accept the invoice value of goods cleared under Item 68 for assessment purposes even if such invoice value is less than the value under section 4 of the Central Excises and Salt Act.

Certain industries and commodities were already exempted from the payment of duty under Item 68 at the time of presentation of the Budget. I now propose to include in the list of exemptions a number of other items such as

books and small newspapers, exercise books and slates, khadi and village industries, handicrafts, sports goods and a number of other items details of which are contained in the notification which will be placed before this House.

I expect that the modifications now proposed in the Finance Bill would entail a sacrifice of revenue of the order of Rs. 33 crores. All these modifications other than those requiring amendment of the Finance Bill are proposed to be given effect to by issue of suitable notifications effective from to day. Copies of relevant notifications will as usual be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Sir, I move.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You will have enough time for discussion. Why do you get up everytime?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, people came from UP, Azamgarh district and many other places that in regard to certain kinds of cotton yarn, if the duty . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You are going to have a discussion. You will have time.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: (Kumbakonam) Sir, I have written you a letter raising certain points of constitutional validity. If it is an ordinary Bill, at the stage of introduction. .....

MR. SPEAKER. Mr. Sezhiyan, the discussion is going to take place.

At that time, you can raise all these objections.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I am not going into the merits of the Bill as such. I am opposing it at the consideration stage. There is no introduction stage here because the Bill is not being circulated.

MR. SPEAKER: You may oppose it. There will be enough time for discussion.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I am not opposing just for the sake of it. I am saying this because ordinarily such objections could be raised when leave is sought for introduction of the Bill. But, in the case of a Finance Bill, there is no circulation of the Bill. Therfore, we do not know the contents to oppose it. Now, Sir, I say that this Bill is beyond the legislative competence of this House. Therefore, Sir, the only available time for me to raise my point of order against the admissibility of this Bill.....

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise it while speaking. I have told you a number of times.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: How can I raise it once the consideration stage is over? In the case of an ordinary Bill, we raise objections at the introduction stage. There is no introduction stage here.

MR. SPEAKER: This is going to be the consideration stage.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a point on the constitutional validity of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you that the Speaker is not in a position to give any ruling on the constitutional validity. You can just mention this and the whole debate can go on.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: In this case, I do agree with you that the Chair does not pronounce on the constitutional validity of a Bill. If you see rule 72, it says in the proviso—of course this refers to the introduction stage—

> "Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker might permit a full discussion thereon".

[Shri Sezhiyan]

Even though the Chair may not give its opinion on constitutional validity, the House is entitled to a discussion on the point, not on the merits of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Why bring in this distinction between pre-consideration discussion and post-consideration discussion? The discussion has come; there will be enough time. If you raise this point now, is there any process under which this can be stopped? I do not think so.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Forget about this Finance Bill. The Chair does not pronounce on the constitutional validity even on an ordinary Bill, but still we have a provision here.

MR. SPEAKER: How can I allow two speeches in the consideration stage, one on the constitutional validity aspect and the other about the Bill as such?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: A ruling at this stage is required from you.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of ruling. I canont give any ruling on constitutional validity. All I can request you is to take this up during the discussion.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: He can consider this one. If we are able to convince him that this is beyond the competence of the House, he can consider this.

MR. SPEAKER: In the consideration stage, you can raise it.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: You raise it in the discussion.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: This is not on the merits.

MR. SPEAKER: We have 15 hours out of which 10 hours will be for general discussion, four hours for clause by clause and one hour for Third reading. In these 10 hours, you make your points and at the end there is going to be voting. If the Minister is convinced during the 10-hour discussion, it is all right; he can take appropriate actions, otherwis, there will be voting. I am sorry I cannot accept the position that there can be two speeches.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: There will be no two speeches. I am not found making too many speeches. This is a point of order stressing that this is outside the competence of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no; I cannot give any ruling on that.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The point of order is whether it is within the competence of the House. I am saying it is beyond the competence of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot give any ruling about constitutional validity. The House is competent; it is for the House to reject it or accept it.

I think we should proceed with the discussion.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the year 1975-76 be taken into consideration."

Now Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Everywhere Bosu!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thank you. The Budget has become a ritual and it is a futile exercise. In the name of containing inflation, they have imposed a tax of Rs. 288 crores. The bulk of it, 99.48 per cent, amounting to Rs. 286.5 crores is indirect taxes Income-tax has been reduced for the affluent.

13.39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The corporate sector is virtually untouched. In direct taxes, concessions have been given. As for excise duty, that also is going up everywhere.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a most unusual thing. Your party member is speaking.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He has raised the imposition of excise-duty in the Finance Bill. The question is whether this House can take up this matter. That is a matter to be decided.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which point?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: About the right of this House to include in the Finance Bill any provision in the manner it has been done so far as excise duty is concerned, the central excise. Kindly see the Finance Bill. I refer to page 61, item 68. It is intended to be incorporated in the Central Excise and Salt Tax; it says: all other goods not elsewhere specified, manufactured in a factory but excluding such and such for which one per cent *ad valorem* tax, excise duty is sought to be imposed. This is going to be part of the Central excise and Salt Tax Act. That provides in section 3: "There shall be levied and collected in such manner as may be prescribed duties of excise on excisable goods other than salt.. at the rate set forth in the first schedule." Kindly see sub-section 3 of section 3. It says: different tariff rates may be fixed for different classes or description of the same article. What is excisable goods had been defined in section 2(d): excisable goods means goods specified in the first schedule as being subject to duty.... Now, therefore, to be excisable it has to be specified in the first schedule. 'Specified' can only mean that it is mentioned particularly. Specification is different from a general description. Kindly refer to section 6 of the Central Excise Act. It says: the Central Government may by notification in the official gazette provide that from such and such date as may be specified in the notification no person shall except under the authority and in accordance with the terms and conditions of licence granted to him may be engaged in the production or manufacture of specified goods included in the first schedule. The whole scheme is that tax does not become payable unless it is excisable and nothing will be excisable unless it is specifically mentioned, in the first schedule. Specifically means it must be particularly mentioned.

Item 84 in List I of our Constitution empowers Parliament to impose duties of excise on tobacco and other goods manufactured or produced in India except on alcohol for which power had been given to the State Legislatures to impose the excise duty. One specific thing, tobacco is in the entry. The other is, on other goods manufactured.... Other goods have to be specified. There cannot be a general mention, any goods under the sun. Our Constitution envisages that you must mention what are the goods on which you are going to impose central excise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I should like to understand one point. If your objection is on constitutional grounds, that is a different question; it is a matter of discussion. But if you say that this particular clause is outside our legislative competence, then I have got to hear you. I have not been able to make out what you are saying;

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The point is whether Parliament can pass a law which contains a provision

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

like the one which is contained in item 68 which they want to incorporate in the Central Excise and Salt Act. Because our competence is only to levy excise duty in the case of specified articles. When there is no specification of the article it cannot be done. The hon. Finance Minister traces this in part (b) of his Budget speech, page 9. What does he say there?

Kindly take his speech, that is Part-B of the budget speech where he has referred to this proposed item.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There should be a procedure of keeping all the necessary books and papers and everything connected before the Chair. Each time a Member raises something and I have got to ask for a paper or a publication. It becomes very difficult. I am not just a stone here listening. I have got to follow whatever the Member says. It is not desirable. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, it is well-established by the Supreme Court. The law is there that the excise duty is leviable on manufactured items and it has nothing to do with the sale . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: My point is if you have got to make a point, in what way is this outside the legislative competence of the House? About the Constitutional validy, that is a different question.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is because the Parliament can impose an excise duty on certain articles to be specified. Now, here what has been done? It says all goods not specified or not otherwise specified. If that has not been the intention then that has got to be eliminated.

SHRI M. K. P. SALVE (Betul): It is applied in a particular way

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, it is better to be done not by a process of elimination. Specification is not made by process of elimination. It is absolutely wrong.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is specified in a particular way. The Deputy Speaker's point is that it is not against the Constitution. That is correct. Therefore, if there is any other lacuna you can point it out. Then we shall consider that.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, it is not a question of legislative competence.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is the point. In what way it is outside the legislative competence of the House?

श्री लालजी भाई (उदयपुर) : मेरा उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । सदन में कोरम है नहीं ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will check up that. You can carry on till I satisfy myself that there is no quorum. Kindly understand the procedure. Once the quorum is challenged, it is to be brought to my attention. If there is no quorum, then it is my bounden duty to call for a quorum. But when some Members bring it to my attention, I must satisfy myself through my officers that there is no quorum. Then I will take action. Let the quorum bell be rung. Now there is quorum.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I have great respect for Mr. Chatterjee who is an eminent constitutional lawyer, but the point he is making is about the manner in which the duty is described. It does not fall within the postulates of the Constitution. If it is properly described, it is not his contention that it is beyond our legislative competence. To cut short the entire argument, if Mr. C. Subramaniam were

to describe it properly, would it be outside the competence of this House? If the answer is in the negative, we should proceed with it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have not been understood properly. Our Constitution empowers Parliament to impose excise duty on tobacco and other goods. The other goods have to be specified. We can only pass a law imposing tax on particular goods. What is being taxed is not any particular goods but generally all goods manufactured in the country. This is not permitted. It cannot be said in the first schedule of the Central Excise Act "all goods manufactured in India". Kindly refer to page 9 of Part B of the Finance Minister's speech.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Kindly look into the bill, not my speech.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is piloting the Bill and I want to show how he understands the Bill. He says:

> "I now come to a new concept in Central Excise taxation....I propose to introduce a new item in the Central Excise Tariff Schedule which, with a few exceptions, will cover all goods produced for sale or other commercial purpose not elsewhere specified in the schedule."

It looks as if he is trying to impose a tax on the sale of goods in the garb of excise duty. That is how he understands it. Whether it comes within the legislative competence or not is a point on which other hon. members may speak, but on a plain interpretation of the proposed item 68 read with item 84 of List I, I submit we cannot consider this excise duty, unless there is a specific description of the goods.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Item 68 on page 61 comes under the second schedule of the Bill. The second schedule seeks to make some amendments to the first schedle of the Central Excise Act. So, whatever you bring into the second schedule of this Bill will form part, in the amended form, of the first schedule of the Central Excise Act.

I want to find out whether this House is competent to legislate on this measure. First of all, I want to say that this levy is introduced as a new item. We are not considering a new taxation measure in a substitute form. If it is a new taxation measure, it will form a separate Bill itself. Here we are amending the existing Taxation Act. The Income-tax Act, the Wealth Tax Act, Central Excise Act, all these Acts are being amended by the Finance Bill. This is not an introduction of a new Act and, therefore, I am not going into this. We are making an amendment to the Central Excise Act. When we make an amendment to the Central Excise Act, I want to put it to you that it cannot be made under Central Excise Act.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There may be a constitutional point about that but there is no point of competence and all that.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: But if we want to amend under section 53 of the Act, we should be competent. In Section 3 you get the power to "levy and collected in such a manner as may be prescribed....all excisable goods other then salt which are produced and manufactured in India and the duty on salt manufacture or imported by land into any part of India and the rate as mentioned in the First Schedule." Then we take the definition. It says: "Exciseable goods means goods specified in the First Schedule as being subjected to duty of excise and includes salt." Therefore, excisable goods mean goods specified in the First Schedule. When you amend the First Schedule, you should specify the item.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you any other point?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: There is a Supreme Court Judgment also in which they have made it clear. Suppose, you want to put a levy then this Section 3 read with the definition and the Supreme Court judment, it has been amply made clear. Unless you specify the article 'goods' or the description 'article' it cannot be done. If you take First Schedule of the Act, the matter will be very clear. Unless you describe the goods in a specific form, it cannot be brought under section 3 and the First Schedule.

14.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me clarify your position. Whether we are making proper constitutional provisions or not, we are not talking about this thing. We must take note of these things and it is open to the Members to raise all these points. But after full discussion, if the House were so to decide to make a particular law, it is competent to do so. Whether it is against the Constitution or not, the Chair is not to decide that. The House must decide in its wisdom; and ultimately, the matter may go to the Supreme Court; and the Supreme Court decides whether this particular law is *ultra vires* or *intra vires*. That is a different question: it is for the Supreme Court or any court to decide about it. I am concerned only with a limited question. Let us put it theoretically. We are competent even to make an unconstitutional law. (*Interruptions*). No, no. I am telling you..please..In the House, you may think it is constitutional. (*Interruptions*). Of course, it is a question of opinion. You may think that this particular thing is unconstitutional; others may think that it is fairly constitutional; and the House in its collective wisdom decides that they can do it and ultimately the law is struck down by the Supreme Court. (*Interruptions*). It does not effect the competence of the House. I am just putting a very hypothetical, a very theoretical case. Therefore, my point is: you kindly satisfy me, in what way this House is not competent to proceed with the discussion of this bill. That was the main point. These are constitutional arguments.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Yes, Sir. My point is that this levy cannot be included under the Central Excise Act. (*Interruptions*). At best, as pointed out by Mr. Chatterjee, the hon. Minister himself has stated in his budget speech that this is a new kind of levy. (*Inerruptions*). Why should I forget it? Because he had said, "I now come to a new concept." (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order. order, Mr. Sezhiyan, satisfy me on this limited question: in what way we are not competent to proceed with the discussion?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: My first submission is that can not be included under the Central Excise duty; but government have put it under the Finance Bill. The Minister himself has said that he proposed to introduce a new item. The Central Excise schedule, with few exceptions, will cover all goods produced for sale. That means, as per the well-known Supreme Court decision, the Central Excise duty is a levy on goods manufactured; beyond that it does not go. You manufacture certain goods but you need not sell them; you may consume them. Still the Central Excise duty comes into operation. When it goes in for sale, it becomes subject to sales tax; then, it is beyond the purview of this House, because it is not in the Central List. It is in the State List. Therefore, I have made my point clear, that it cannot come under the Central Excise duty, because there is no description demanded in Section 3. It should be specified no un-specified item can come in there. There should be a description. Without desecription it cannot come. You can have thousand goods; but they should be described.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sezhiyan. (*Interruptions*), please don't take time. I have already called your attention to it. Satisfy me only on this limited question about our competence.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: That is what I have said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have been saying other things. Do you have any other thing to say on this? Nothing.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The only point for consideration is 84(c)—Duties of excise on tobacco and other goods manufactured or produced in India, except (a) and (b). The only question is whether I have included (a) and (b). Otherwise we are quite competent to deal with it, whether I describe it properly or not. I do not derive my authority from the Excise Act. That is an Act of this Parliament. Therefore, whether it conflicts or not, that does not deal with the competency of this House to deal with this bill. That is quite a different thing altogether. Therefore, as far as competence is concerned, Entry No. 84 is quite clear. All the other things are outside the question of competence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me make it very clear that this is a point of order and under a point of order a question is raised about legislative competence. Let me also bring it on record that this is rather an anomalous position in which we find ourselves, but I upheld the right of Mr. Sezhiyan and Mr. Chatterjee to raise it for the simple reason that a Finance Bill stands on a category by itself. Normally when a Bill is sought to be introduced Members oppose, they can oppose, that it is outside the legislative competence, and after the House discusses, then the question is put a whether leave should be granted or not to introduce it. That is the normal procedure. But here a Finance Bill is introduced immediately,

In the first place the Finance Bill is not circulated in advance. Members cannot know what the provisions of that Bill are, and therefore they cannot even oppose it because they do not know what the provisions in that Bill are. Therefore, opposing the introduction of the Finance Bill is not given to the Members as in any other ordinary Bill.

But that does not mean that Members should be precluded from the right of bringing certain things to the notice of the House and therefore although technically it cannot be allowed, having regard to the special circumstances I have listened to this point of order. That is the position.

The another anomaly is that I cannot even put this question because there is no motion before the House. The Bill has been introduced. The motion for consideration has started but I may give my own, shall I call it, obiter on this, or opinion on this or observation on this. I do not know under what circumstances we will say that we are not competent. May be if it is a subject for the competence of the State Legislative Assembly. That may be one of the reasons why we are not competent. I do not know any other ground where this House is not competent to legislate, but if there is a question whether this is permissible under the Constitution or not permissible under the Constitution, then it is a question of constitutional validity on which the House will decide collectively and ultimately the Supreme Court decides and therefore I do not think that the Members have been able to make out any case about the lack of competence of this House. Let us proceed with the discussion.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इतना टाइम जो प्वाइन्ट ऑफ आर्डर में चला गया है, मैं इसको बेस्ट आफ टाइम तो नहीं कहूंगा, यह 15 घंटे में नहीं गिना जाना चाहिए। यह जो 15 घंटे आपने इसके डिस्कशन के लिये एलाऊ किया है, यह उस में नहीं लिया जाएगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will not be so uncharitable as my Hon. and dear friend Mr. Salve has been to me.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This Bill wil be wholly unworkable in spite of Mr. Salve's wishes.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Good for you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I do not want to thrive on mistakes like this. I have got other means of income.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The most alarming thing, particularly for the weaker sections of the society, is that 99.48 per cent, i.e., Rs. 286.5 crores of the new levy is in the form of indirect tax. What have they done? Mr. Salve's tribe is thriving. Income tax has been reduced, the corporate sector has been left untouched, new direct tax concessions have been given. In 1974-75, the highest tax slab was reduced from 95 to 77 per cent. The reseult is speedier growth to the advantage of the ruling party and the so called *garibi hatao wallas* and the foreign and Indian monopoly. And I tell you that because of the tax concessions they have made a windfall earning of not less than Rs. 100 crores and these companies, foreign companies, are diversifying into consumer production business, hoteliery, fishing so on and so forth. The Indian government today is an instrument to enrich the capitalist and defraud the toilers.

Banks and self-financing institutions are adding fuel to the fire. 0.2 per cent of the borrowers of the nationalised banks, that is 11,597 out of 46,82,435 accounts, grabbed 52.2 per cent., that is Rs. 3693.33 crores out of the total outstanding credit of Rs. 6338.47 crores. The plea is to create a proper invesetment climate. What is the motive? All exercises and operations in this country are made for one thing, namely the profit motive. And therefore what is bound to come under the capitalist system is coming here, that has come.

What is the result or the outcome of this investment climate creation? It is only one thing and they have deliberately inflated their credit needs. Again let us see what is the outcome. The Fourth Plan objective was 8 to 10 per cent annual growth but the actual growth was only 3.9 per cent. The wage and salary component of the value output in large units in 1960-61 was 17.8 per cent and in 1970-71 was 16.3 per cent. That has gone down.

Unfortunately the Prime Minister who is not have talks all the time through the back of her head. She said the other day that poverty was the legacy of colonial rule. It is stated in the Hindustan Times of 24th March, 1975 that explaining the problems of poverty etc. of the Indian situtaion she said poverty is the legacy of colonial rule. I want to ask very respectfully Mr. Salve, who is the seniormost Congress Member I can see present in the opposite benches, if we are still under colonial rule. If you ask me, of course I will say that economically you are not very much far away from that. She forgot that on our boundary just neighbouring us, there is a great country called China which started on the same level of development. Of course they did not have a great leader like Shrimati Indira Gandhi

there and so they have flourished. She claimed any inflation had been contained, but you know this country had the highest inflation. Mr. Subramaniam has disappeared but it is stated there in this paper of 9th March, 1975 that India recorded a 30 per cent inflation, which is the highest ever, in August last year. This is revealed in a recent study by the International Labour Office based on the figure collected from 126 countries. So, India has got the highest inflation, the lowest per capita income and the highest poverty. Mr. P. K. Mukherjee is looking so blankly towards me. That is the achievement of your party. You have come only two or three years ago but this party has been therefor 27 years.

The usual habit of telling mixd truths is always there with Mrs. Gandhi and we are not surprised at this. The reality is that this is due to technical-cum-psychological factors. They have claimed that there is a decline in prices of goods. But it is temporary, very temporary, and the decline was only confined to wholesale prices only. There has been no reduction as far as retail prices are concerned. The end consumer did not benefit at all.

Between September and March, 1975, the wholesale price reduction was hardly to the extent of five per cent. But this was not in the essential items for a common man-like agricultural product. Rice is the main item of consumption for the poor class. As far as wheat is concerned, they are contented with the same trend. Between December 1974 and February 1975, it had risen by 16 per cent. What does the 'Economic Times' say. It says as follows:

> "Contrary to the claim made by the government and the picture painted by the wholesale price index, actual prices of essential commodities of mass consumption have shot up again."

This is the latest complimentary card that I have got for you, Mr. Mukherjee. So, it is better not to claim things which you have not achieved. Shrimati Indira Gandhi says that it is a world phenomenon. How much it is untrue, I can establish from the publication of the Reserve Bank. Of course, Mrs. Gandhi can quote the Pakistani Economist 'Haq' and get away by saying things. But this the document published by the Reserve Bank. It says:

> "Since India's foreign trade constitutes a relatively smaller proportion of gross national expenditure than is the case with the European countries or Japan, the effect of these world trends on the Indian economy should also be less severe."

> "In other words, when considered in a wider setting, the concept of current economic problems seems to be mainly that of overcoming challenges thrown up by the internal developments. The response to those challenges has to be principally in internal policies."

What Mrs. Gandhi says, it is almost without exception, has no basis at all.

Of course, the convenient shock observers are here. Mr. Salve said that we are hoodwinking the people and the country as a whole. Mrs. Gandhi says that Opposition are responsible for all the misdeeds, failures and the lapses in the country. In fact, can you imagine in a democracy uttrances of the leader of Parliament and also the Prime Minister of the country. On April 6, 1975, Shrimati Indira Gandhi said in the Governors' meeting as follows:

> "Those who are trying to weaken the Government are trying to weaken the country."

Can you imagine a man with any sense of iota of intelligence who would talk like this in a democracy? Is a party going to be equated with

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

the country? Is a government going to be equated with the country? I cannot really understand it

Of course, we, Communists, are not unacquainted with such utterances. I have read "Scourge of Swastika." I have also read books where we have heard similar voices in Italy and in Germany. But, of course, I also say that today the country is being ruled by a set of dwarfish clowns in giants robe. Nothing more than that. All are paper tigers. They are neither fish nor flesh. They talk about anti-black money measures. How can they do it? It is a mid summer dream, because Mrs. Gandhi is a product of that black money. If she does it, she will go out of existence; she will go out of politics. Everybody knows; people in this House know, people listening to us, upstairs, downstairs, everywhere know that without black money politics, Mrs. Gandhi's party cannot move anywhere.

Let us see what they have done They are claiming many things. Then there is a reply relating to my question. "The number of searches conducted in 1974 were as follows:

October—442.

November—375.

December—175."

Such things are to be done only if you want to blackmail a political opponent or you want to teach somebody a lesson.

I would like to have a categorical reply from the hon. Minister as to how many houses, premises, belonging to the first big twenty in the country have been raided in the last two years. What have they found? They cannot do that. If they do that, they will be thrown out of power. They will stop pumping money into their pockets and they will see that they are thrown out of power. Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee will not be sitting here as a Minister belonging to the Congress party. I can assure you about that.

I have said about tax arrears. There are about Rs. 1000 crores of tax arrears. How are they adjusting? They say, " We are collecting tax arrears." They are adjusting against refunds; they are adjusting against other paper transfers and they are having book adjustments. I want to know what is the real collection in cash. How much have you been able to collect? Of course, the big tycoons, the *magar machh*, the kulaks, they all enjoy Her Majesty's patronage You cannot touch them.

Let us take the case of Jindals. Here is Starred Question No. 415 dated 3rd December, 1974 regarding raids by Income-tax Department for unearthing hoarded steel. The reply is:

> "A statement giving the names of important groups/persons dealing in steel in respect of whom search and seizure operations have been made by the Income-tax authorities in recent months and action taken so far is laid on the Table of the House'."

In the statement, they have mentioned Jindal Group and they have given undisclosed income estimated by order under Section 132(5) at Rs. 2,55,90,662. Who are Jindals? Let us understand what sort of patronage they have and where from they have got a cover. According to another reply to a question, it says that Shri B. Jindal owns 12,000 equity shares in the Maruti Ltd. Therefore, they cannot be really disturbed. If there is a little difference, a slight difference, a raid can be conducted to terrorise, blackmail and pressurise. But nothing can be done here.

Let us take the case of Modis. Who are the Modis? I do not want to quote what Mr. Madhu Limaye has said. You know the case of black-marketing in flour when the MISA

was applied against them. Later on, it was withdrawn. They were hoarding wheat and doing black-marketing. They were buying wheat at 12 annas to one rupee a kilo and selling maida at Rs. 3.50 or Rs. 4.50 a kilo. He went to the Safdarjung Road. Of course, I will not give the Number because Mr. Salve will be hauled up for not objecting to that. I do not want to cause any hardship to him. Mr. Modi is the same man who was violating the foreign exchange rules and regulations . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I hope, you don't mean Mr. Piloo Mody.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is Modinagar's Modi, one of Gujarmal Modi's descendents, their kith and kin, very powerful people.

In reply to a Question of Mr. Madhu Limaye, it is stated:

> "As per the latest available information, the Board of Directors of M/s. Maruti Heavy Vehicles Pvt. Ltd. is comprised of the following four directors:
>
> (1) Mrs. Sonia Gandhi.
> (2) Shri Sanjay Gandhi.
> (3) Shri Kishan Lal Jalan.
> (4) Shri Om Prakash Modi."

How can I get away by blaming the bureaucrats, the officials? What can they do? If they are asked to do a thing, they have to do it. Otherwise, they get a sack or a transfer or they get discredited. Sitting in a certain office for two years from which I retire. from which I get out, today, I can tell you that the things that I have learnt in two years I could not have learnt in twenty years. I have got an insight of the Government as to how dishonest it could be. Where have they taken the country to for their own self-interest, for their own self-preservation? What sort of malpractices and wrong things they are doing? A day will come when it will see the light. It is no ue blaming the bureaucracy, blaming a particular officer and getting away with it. We must go to the root as to who are the people who are formulating the policies and who are pressurising them. They have demoralised and corrupted the entire machinery. There were good people. But today, it is becoming extremely difficult to get a man to take the courage and speak the truth.

Now, take the case of Singhania. What did he do? He was doing under-invoicing in jute. The MISA was invoked; but as far as I know, there was no arrest. We cannot arrest a very big man, very powerful, with a lot of money.

Now, this, Sir, is my information—and I would like to be contradicted by the person whose name I mention. He came to the Prime Minister. He was asked whether he was financing the Jayaprakash Narayan movement. He said "I have never met him, never seen him. not to speak of giving him money". This was not believed. So he had to go back to the U.P. stalwarts who were collecting money. They came and convinced the Prime Minister, saying "No, no; this man is devoted to us; therefore, he may be treated kindly". And then the man had to buy his release for a paultry sum of Rs 50 lakhs. He was trying to strike a bargain for Rs. 25 lakhs, but that could not be done. But, of course. the MISA was withdrawn.

Then we come to socialism—Indira's grand socialism. I would like to ask, in how many instances has the Prime Minister given release orders for contraband goods? She herself has done it in how many cases? That should be made known to the House. Of course, everything is done here for a consideration. I know that in regard to something which was a banned item, on which there was a heavy duty and a heavy penalty, everything was condoned and millions of rupees changed hands from the port of landing to the last

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point; and no income-tax, and so much under-invoicing and foreign exchange. Nothing happened; nothing will happen. Sir, I may tell you today that I have got positive information that the Prime Minister herself negotiates for collecting money or takes decisions for collecting big money for her Party, for big business, by selling the interests of the weaker sections of the society. I am saying this on my own responsibility. Let there be a debate on this and I shall establish that she had been doing it regularly . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): What are the specific instances you can give?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This gentleman is provoking me.

Here is a photostat. They have been saying that Maruti was never allowed to import any foreign machinery for this purpose. This is a photostat of a letter written by Maruti to Killicks Ltd. in which as this document will establish, the import licence for machinery for Maruti was given to the Blue Star Engineering Co. Ltd. for passing it to Maruti Ltd. Killicks was asked to do the clearance job, but ultimately the Blue Star cleared it If you want I can produce this photostat which I have been preserving carefully.

AN HON. MEMBER: Lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you want, I can do so.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may pass it on to Mr. Daga because he had asked for instances.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am only waiting for a full-fledged discussion. On that day I shall prove that Mrs. Gandhi has been collecting money by selling the interest of the weaker sections of the society—I don't know how much for the Party and how much for others, because I don't know the inside story of the Agarwal as.

Now, Sir, there was a PAC Report in which a senior officer of the Customs was indicated. My information is that he has said that, if any action is taken against him on this, he will reveal much more which will shake the whole world. So, nothing can be done. I will give you all this. I use my ears and eyes to understand how this Government is functioning, how this particular political party and a coterie have been keeping themselves in power for the last 28 years in spite of continued failures, misdeeds and malapractices . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are running out of your time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I went to bed last night at 4.45 a.m. I have a duty to do.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all the more reason why I have to be sympathetic by cutting short your speech. You need rest.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They have been talking about Foreign Exchange Regulations Act. Here, of course, big uncles are there—foreign monopolies. Mr. Salve, do not look so hard at me. I can reveal a few things. They have also local uncles. Tell me in the case of how many foreign firms you have so far succeeded in reducing their equity participation. When was the due date? What happened to the Coca Cola Company? What is happening? I have got a wonderful list. It is very interesting. What is happening to the Director of Commercial Bank Ltd., Calcutta? M. R. Birla, I. P. Goenka, M. P. Birla, etc., etc. The amount involved is 9,32,221 pounds Multiply that by 20 or 19.

Then I come to the case of Bunge-Company, one of your very favoured suppliers—no global tender. The papers cannot be given even to the

PAC. Do you know this? This Bunge comany has been caught by the Enforcement Branch at least eight times in the last few years. Here is the case. I have got the list. The Bunge Company was given foreign exchange, inflow of foreign money,— Mr. Salve should know about this— amounting to 69,378 pounds. Another one, the same amount.

Under-invoicing. There are so many cases that the whole thing is stinking. Today if you are willing to pay a price, you can get anything done by this Government. That is what it is.

There are three cases: Brooke Bond, India Tobacco and Union Carbide, His Master's Voice, caught redhanded for under-invoicing. I have raised it umpteen times. I have written to the Prime Minister. Nothing happens. No MISA for them. Regarding India Tobacco, Mr. Huxar is a member of the Customs Advisory Council! What a wonderful thing! The man who does under-invoicing is also advising the establishment...

AN HON. MEMBER: To under-invoice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes. They are partners in *garibi hatao*!

About this sugar rebate scandal. I tell you, if they have any sense of self-respect, they will come forward with an apology.

In 1960, the per capita daily income was 24 Paise...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, I will give you five more minutes. You must conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Ten minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am giving you five minutes more because I do not want to be strong on anybody.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The 1964 Planning Commission Study Team's norm was below Rs. 20 p.m. constituted the below poverty line— by 1960 standards—and the number of such people was 240 million, i.e. 40 per cent of the population. A former Member of the Planning Commission, in 1973, revealed that 67 per cent of the people were living below poverty line. Now, of course, it is much more. In Eastern U.P., even today, after 28 years of the so-called Independence, people pick out undigested grams and wheat, wash them, boil them and eat them. That has been shown in a German literature. That is the position today. I do not want to go into details.

In West Bengal, a Survey was conducted in five districts, that is, Birbhum, Nadia, Jalpaiguri, Malda and 24 Parganas. People are living below poverty line, Rs. 20|- at 1968 price level. The percentage of these people is 87.9 per cent, 73.39 per cent., 70.16 per cent, 85.06 per cent and 79.84 per cent in these districts respectively.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not take too much time. We are coming to the close of the session. Please conclude now; I do not want to quarrel with anybody.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I only want to say, Sir, that Shrimati Indira Gandhi represents the class, she belongs to. This Indira brand socialism is welcome to Birlas. You see, Sir, what happened to the Urban Property Ceiling Act? What happened to diffusion of ownership of newspapers? What happened to delinking of newspapers? So many things are there. What about Unemployment Crash Programme? For that, you must see PAC report.

What is happening today? Literacy is going down. Can you imagine, Sir, you are a Professor, that there are 71 districts, where literacy

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is below 20 per cent and there are 37 districts where literacy is below 15 percent. This is the position after 27 years of Congress rule. This is what they have brought the country to. In 1973, the Committee on Unemployment said that 27 million able bodied people were either fully or partly unemployed. What hapened to the crash programme? What was the crash programme about? It was one thousand jobs for adults in each district. Sir, you read the PAC report. It would reveal that it was nothing but a political gimmick, if you want to ask me. Now the current budget estimate was 40 crores; it was reduced to 12 crores in 1974-75. This year, it is 10 crores Farewel to unemployment and good-bye to you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the last point, otherwise I will have to shut you out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, take the queshtion of civil liberty, Emergency, MISA, electoral reforms. This country has today come to the neo-fascist stage. When Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's car was attacked, a Minister said, "We have been accused of being semi-fascists; we are full fascists and we are not ashamed to say that." Something like that he said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do you spell it—FAECES?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you do not want me to carry coal to new castle.

Sir, for how long are the bye-elections pending? They do not want to hold the bye-election in Bihar in place of Shri Kamal Nath Tewari. They know, they will lose it. In Trivandrum, the date was fixed. The Madam went there. She was told, "If you hold the elections, you will lose." What about Nagaland? Sema, the corrupt Minister, was taken to the Border Security Force Camp. He came to Delhi...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Do not take the names of Members of the other legislatures.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Today, the country has come to a position, where a Chief Minister had to buy his throne for 75 lakhs in Andhra. Why was the money collected and given to politicians to support him? What was he understanding? The understanding was that the Land Reforms Act will not be enforced. But now he has been thrown out and they are quarrelling. My friend, setting opposite is not here. He has been a great machinery in that corruption business. We are performing in a wonderful democracy and, Sir, I wish you the best of luck in that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After hearing Jyotirmoy Bosu, I think, some of us may be feeling that the best way is to take to *Sanyas*.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Have you become a Hindu?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the generic terms, not otherwise. Sanyas is Hindi, but English is renunciation.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): You have voiced the sentiments of most of us when you said that after hearing Mr. Bosu, most of us feel like taking *Sanyas*. Almost we feel like taking *Sanyas* from this House If this House is to be a den of all sorts of gossips and scandals and if allegations are to be made here with absolutely no restraint of any nature whatsoever, then it may as well be...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Which one Mr. Salve?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: It may as well be that the immunity which is given to the Members here for the speeches they make. I submit with all humility, stands very grossly abused and one wonders whether there is any sanctity, any real sanctity attached to the immunity granted to the House...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Curtail it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: What the hon. Member talked about various scandals and the bombastic verbiage which he planted on the House in respect of Maruti, in respect of Jindal, in respect of Singhania, in respect of many other business houses, is something very mud, is something which we are hearing in-season and out of season and mostly out of season...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are doing in season and out of season, day, night and afternoon.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: For what he is talking about, he is treated far more contemptuously by the Opposition than by the Leader of the House. I submit for his consideration making this sort of personal allegations on the Prime Minister, that she is the product of black money, that she negotiates collection of money for the Party and that she is one who is symbolising the entire corruption in the country—I submit, is, to say the least, a very highly improper, unfair and a thoroughly disgusting manner in which to open the debate on a Finance Bill.. (*Interruptions*). He said—I quote.

'Mrs. Gandhi is a product of black money'.. .... (*Interruptions*)'. Mr. Janeshwar Misraji, he spoke in Engasn. I submit in all humility that it is no use getting into an acrimonious debate especially while discussing the Finance Bill.

The Finance Bill is a very important and wide instrument for correcting any distortions and is a very important pace-setter for the economy of the country.. I thought that we would hear a little more on the economy and the malady afflicting the economy of the country. My learned friend has referred to certain figures. His figures are usually correct, but the inferences which he draws from these figures are ridiculously absurd and when he rattles out those statistics and draws the inference, I am reminded of the dictum that there are three types of lies—lies, damn lies and lies of the statistical variety of my friend. In the end he narrated some under-assessment of Jindals. He said that they were assessed to an income of Rs. 2.55 crores. He did not say . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I only read out the reply given by your Government.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: He read out the reply that under Section 132(5) the assessment of concealed income of Jindal whose promises were raided and searched was Rs. 2.55 crores and he did not say for a moment that the assessment arrived at was a collusive figure or that he has been under-assessed, and still he is drawing all sorts of inferences.

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Bosu is running away from the House, Sir.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The difficulty with Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is that he has nothing to do with responisbility. He has nothing whatsoever to do with parliamentary norms. He rattles out whatever he wants for political ends.

Be that as it may, since most of the speech that he delivered to-day was wholly unrelated to the subject matter which we are debating, the best that I can do is not to talk about it any more and come to the point . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Under the Finance Bill, anybody can discuss anything.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I have no doubt in my mind and I have not, for a moment, exceeded the limit. However, I may submit to you that every time, whether it is a Finance Bill, whether it is a Budget, whether it is a call-attention or whether it is anything, in season and out of season,

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right, left and centre. we hear the same thing from him, and he utilises it for rattling out the same old story and tells us the same old scandals and what is good for him. If he walks out, so much the better. He can go home and relax now. Nobody takes him seriously. Nobody in the country bothers what about he talks, because they know that every word which comes out of his mouth is satirated and trims with political *vendata* and is irresponsible. I am not submitting that he was not in his right or it was something un-related to the Bill.

With your permission I will confine myself to the Bill. This Finance Bill is presented by the Finance Minister to the House in the wake of extremely a precarious and a very pavilious economic crisis which has been overshadowing and stultifying the country's growth and development for the last few years. In fact, acute economic crisis to a point of disaster even in some of the most industrially advanced countries, very affluent countries, has been a persistent feature. They have been plagued by various problems—growing unemployment, decrease in the growth of their incomes, national incomes, decrease in the growth of their industrial production. This is a feature which is also true of the very developed and affluent countries. However, I am not one of those who derive solace from the fact that the affluent countries are in economic difficulties to-day. We have to be worried about the problems of our people. We have to provide food for those who are starving, shelter for those who are homeless and we have to think of providing employment for those who are unemployed and it is in that context we have to consider various measures which the Finance Ministry has been evolving and taking to combat and to fight out the economic crisis in which we have been engulfed for so many decades.

A very careful and critical reading of the various journals, papers and the speeches which have been made in the House, speeches made outside the House in the various seminars about the present economic crisis or problems connected with the present economic crisis reveal that our economic crisis has four salient features. Some of them are common to those in the foreign affluent countries and some of them are not common. They are very peculiar and particular to all problems. The main four features are:

1. Growing unemployment in the country.

2. Unbearably high prices for a very large vulnerable Section of the society.

3. Perennial shortage of the essential goods.

   This perennial shortage is continuous with us due to well planned maldistribution.

4. Inadequate resources for investment.

These are the four main features. On a study of the entire problems of the economy, one finds one has to tackle and this has been analysed in greater details—a lot has been said inside the House, outside the House and a few people come with the solutions, some of them very naive, some of them very interesting and some of them extremely comical. Some of them thought that they had divine power to give it a healing touch. And, therefore, I should not at this juncture venture to prefer any solution to the problems in which our economy is so seriously engulfed. However, one finds that there have been quite a few people who have been offering solutions for converting our country into an utopia.

There has been a mushroom growth of messiahas who are offering suggestions for redemption of the economy. Messiahs till yesterday were either ordinary businessmen, or industrialists, bureaucrats, ordinary professors of Physics and/or Chemistry in some college. They were either politicians or some of them were teaching the gospel of sarvodaya till yesterday. Now, Sir, some of them consider that

mixed economy is a dead concept and that the private sector has either been eliminated or well on its way to elimination. And there is considerable lamentation over the eradication of the private sector, which, it was said, had rendered yeoman service to the growth of the country's economy There has been large scale encomium bestowed to the private sector for their efficiency. There have been large scale encomium bestowed for their efficiency in production and productivity. However, none of them had the audacity to accuse the private sector. These are the people who are today considering that the concept of mixed economy is a dead concept and that the private sector is being eased out. Government policies are being attacked on the ground that the mixed economy, which is the basis of our economy, is a concept of the past, and the Government is being accused of making rules and regulations which is making the existence of the private sector virtually impossible. Nothing can be far from the truth and in fact, what all these people who subscribe to this view feel is that there should be the principle of free enterprise, there should be laissez faire and that they should be allowed full economic growth without any discipline in any manner whatsoever. They forget that 80 per cent of the goods and services are coming not from the public sector, but only from the private sector. That is the reason why 80 per cent of the troubles in the economy are faced by the people who are in the vulnerable sections, who are in the poorer sections on account of the malpractices which are so rampant and prevalent in the private sector's production. The public sector will grow from strength to strength like the Rock of Gibralter. That will be the corner-stone of the entire system of our economy. Mr. Indrajit Gupta is not here. He need not have any apprehension as long as the country relishes and cherishes ancient values; the country is capable of mature thinking and Shri Indrajit Gupta's communism will have no place in this country.

Let my friends not speak in terms that the Government is doing everything possible to help the growth of monopoly. My friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was lamenting just now that the policies of the Government are so arranged that they are to augment the growth of monopolies and oligopolies, that they are so evolved, that they augment or they push up the disparity in wealth, opportunity and power of the people. These are the people who ask for a solution saying nationalise everything, nationalise every industry, nationalise every possible thing with the result that the mixed economy concept should be so reversed in this case that there should be no private sector at all. So much of confusion has been added by these set of people who ostensibly under the garb of providing solution to economic malaise are super-imposing their political philosophy and when politics is kept ahead of economics, it is neither economics nor politics.

There are the third variety of messiahs who are offering solutions to economic redemption of the country. They are the most dangerous types and their suggestion that the prosperity and economic growth will come about firstly by fresh legislation or electoral system, secondly by the dissolution of assemblies and thirdly by preaching disobedience by army and police of unconstitutional commands—the police or the army is told to disobey the unconstitutional commands and orders—and these are upon the assumptions that each jawan is woking eithe in Ladakh or in Sikkim border or elsewhere or each sepoy o. jawan is like Seervai or Dicey knowing or understanding the constitutional laws with absolute thoroughness. If we have some more messiahs like them, I have no doubt in my mind that our army will deteriorate and we will come to a terrible grief. The difficulty is that this monetary inflation has caused such a terrible inflation of verbiage most of which is utterly non-sense without obstensibly giving solutions to our economic growth. What is sought

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to be achieved is a political philosophy. What I would only submit humbly, through you, to the House for the consideration of the House, is that in the life of a nation or in the life of an individual, in times of peril or in times of difficulties, it is the determination or the character that can take the country out of the difficulty. It is not an easy solution to the problem. It is not the short cut which can ever help but it is only the hard-work, determination and character which alone can take us out of the difficulty. It is in that context that I say that a great responsibility devolves on our Finance Minister who is steering us through from a difficult economic crisis. I must submit that he has done his jobs with a great astuteness with various modifications that he has announced in the realm of direct and indirect taxes. I submit in all humility the extremely judicious way with which he understands this problem with all the implications or ramifications. It is bound to be a great contribution of this veteran in the field of art of public finance. And I wish him all luck. In a difficult period, I am sure, he will be able to perform much better if he continues to have a firm faith in the philosophy of public sector—political and economic philosophy—in the quintessence of our party's politico-economic philosophy and on the co-extensive progress of economic growth and social justice. It is only then that we can achieve the progress of economic growth along with social justice and, then alone would we be able to stabilise the Parliamentary Democracy in this country. What is the use of talking of individual liberty, freedom of the people and of talking of higher values and of preaching them to the people when they do not have the house to shelter themselves. I say they will not endure that for too long. Therefore, economic solutions are to be found to the people, especially those who are in the vulnerable sections. It is in that context that I say that it is utterly necessary to rationalise the fiscal and monetary policy and approach with ruthless pragmation and doctrinnaire conceptionalism must yield to highly result-oriented methods and methodology.

Sir, the Finance Minister referred to the declining trends in prices. In the field of price, what has been achieved by us as a result of more disciplined, more austere ways of living is extraordinarily remarkable. The gains that we have made have to be held out very tenaciously because if we allow this canker of inflation to grow or eat into the very vitals of the economy, then it would have eaten into the very vitals of our Parliamentary Democracy. Then, there would be chaos, disaster and nothing would be left of the Parliamentary Democracy in this country if the inflationary pressure is allowed to raise its head. More than that, he spoke of a system in which we should be far from complacent; we should continue to have some sense of discipline in our fiscal and monetary policies. We must continue with them and, at the same time, we must also proceed in a manner that we do not stultify or we do not obstruct the economic growth or we do not obstruct the objective of a distributive justice.

The Economic Survey has highlighted the following priorities:

(i) increase in output;

(ii) stepping up of procurement; and

(iii) efficient public distribution system.

13.00 hrs.

Now, if one were to see these priorities one immediately comes to a conclusion that the amount which is earmarked for agriculture is extremely inadequate. This year Rs. 263 crores have been earmarked for various projects for agricultural purposes which includes Rs. 50 crores for Agricultural Re-finance Corporation and Rs. 84 crores only for fertiliser production. In fact, in the field of agriculture for the preceding few years our performance has been extremely unsatisfactory and dismal and since 1970 our growth of agriculture has been less than 6 per cent whereas growth in population has been more than 7 per cent and, therefore, per capita availability of food is declining each year. We are wanting to reach a target of 110 million tonnes so far as food production is concerned.

Sir, food is not only necessary for people to sustain themselves but also to augment our overall industrial production. If we want to augment the national income or add to the gross national product we have either to maximise production or optimise the efficiency in productivity. Therefore, food is a problem which needs to be tackled more realistically. During 1974-75 we have spent Rs. 300 crores for the import of food itself. We are importing fertilisers at a price of Rs. 3,060 per tone whereas if we produce the same here it will cost us only Rs. 1800 per ton. So, economists will have to consider whether this sort of outlay of Rs. 263 crores for agriculture is adequate. I submit it is utterly inadequate. We need to go in a massive manner so that we are able to give a real boost to our agriculture. Our water sources have to be augmented and irrigation facilities have to be made available and both foodgrains production and the commercial crops has to be augmented. We need to augment commercial crops also to boost our exports and by way of import substitution.

My next point is with regard to industrial production. From 1969-70 to 1973-74 the growth has been very much below the targeted figure. It is only 3.8 as against the targeted figure of 8.8 per cent. It is a well-accepted principle that if you want to achieve a figure of 8 to 9 per cent of industrial growth then reckoning the capacity utilisation at about 75 to 80 per cent you must be able to have a sustained growth of not less than 10 to 11 per cent. For that purpose it has been found—the Economic Survey accepts it—that the main impediments have been twofold. The first and the foremost has been the unsatisfactory power position. I cannot understand why in our country there should be power shortage. We have so much of coal in our country. We have billions and billions of tonnes of coal in our country. We have now nationalised the coal mines and the Coal Mining Authority is looking after the work of extraction of coal. When there is so much availability of coal I do not see the reason why we should not be able to generate as much power as every industry needs and even much more than that. We can have quite a few thermal plants. In that respect when I look at the entire matter I feel that the power problem is nowhere near solution. Take, for instance, Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is undergoing a murderous 100 per cent power cut to the industries. The Maharashtra State—where I am staying—is ordering 50 per cent cut. How do we expect to augment our industrial production if as a result of restraint on power we are going to impose a 100 per cent cut in Tamil Nadu or 50 per cent cut in Maharashtra and so on and so forth? It is a somewhat unrealistic attitude so far as power position is concerned. We are starving ourselves of power when we have so much potential. We have the requisite raw-material.

We can build up large thermal plants which will meet the entire needs of the industry. The next

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difficulty is inadequate investment and the selective credit policy in this respect has not been working very well. From personal experience, I have found that a person who is manufacturing paper, which is in short supply, a person who is manufacturing cement, has the same difficulty as a person who is exhibiting motion pictures. A person who is exhibiting films has the same problem as a person who is making cement and a person who is making paper. Therefore, the selective credit policy is far from satisfactory.

Last but not the least—labour unrest. If we want industrial production to come about, we will have to make labour legislations in which increased wages of the labour will have to be related to increased production and productivity without which it will be very difficult for us to make any stride.

Sir, a word about rationalisation of direct tax structure and I am done. The first is, disappointment is felt in the country about the Finance Minister not raising the exemption limit in regard to income tax to Rs. 7,500. An argument is invariably advanced that the exemption limit of even Rs. 6,000 is a very liberal exemption limit because there are billions and billions of people who are earning nowhere near Rs. 6,000. We have about 35 lakh assessees in a country where we have 600 million people. This argument is something which I am not able to understand. If the other people, if a large many people are below the proverty line, if they are not earning Rs. 6,000, who are to be blamed? Are the people who are earning above Rs. 6,000 to be blamed? It is the Government whose responsibility it is squarely to ensure that the per capita income grows and grows rapidly. Instead of the population growing the way it is growing, it is the national income which should grow. Sir, if the value of the rupee is so hopelessly corroded and aroded, if the value of the rupee commands much less than what it commanded five years back it is only 40 per cent or 35 per cent., it is very unfair that the lower middle class, lower strata of the society, should be hit by the limit not having been raised.

Secondly, Sir, I would like to refer to the new Section 80FF, which seeks to provide deductions for some expenses incurred on the children. Today, he has announced certain further modifications. Even for brothers' children, the deductions are to be allowed. But, Sir, I fail to understand this. I have requested him to make one more modification. Why has he not considered the same and it was that this relief should be made available even to those parents whose children are going to school. We have quite a few parents in the lower income category whose children are in the school stage. They are not either in the degree or post-graduate class or in the technological courses. They are entitled to as much relief as the people whose choldren are in higher education.

Then, Sir, he has made a very laudable and a very realistic change so far as gratuity is concerned. I wish he was listening to what I was talking about gratuity. As per the Bill, so far as gratuity is concerned, the gratuity which had been provided all these years were to be disallowed. But, now, he has provided that it will be allowed if before 1st January, 1977....Sir, give me two more minutes. Direct tax is my subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You could have taken it as your main topic.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:....If before 1977, the amount is transferred to a fund. But, my respectful submission is that on this point he did not make one aspect clear that in

the case of those people who do transfer it in one particular year, their assessment should not be disturbed for an earlier year. It is a technical matter. I will leave it at that.

Lastly, there is one point on which I have very serious dispute with the Finance Minister. This is in regard to the proposed sub-section 8 to Section 40A disallowing 15 per cent of the interest on public deposits. He has allowed certain modifications and concessions about deduction of interest at source. That has nothing to do with what I am talking about. What the Bill provides is that if the public deposit money with the companies, if the interest is one lakh of rupees, for income tax purposes, only Rs. 85,000 will be allowed as a deduction and this, it is said, being done so as to divert the deposits from the companies to the banks. I submit that this sort of spoon-feeding to the banks will only augment the inefficiency of the banks. This means only a premium on the inefficiency of the banks. Banks have to render personal service to their customers and let them compete with the companies. The whole point arises because today the banks, the nationalised banks, particularly, are not establishing their rapport with the people.

Always, when the banks were in the private sector, the interest on the deposits from the public was much less than what they were getting in the market. Even then, the banks enjoyed the confidence of the people because at that time there was a certain rapport, a connection, a personal relationship with the depositors. Today that is lost.

Therefore, I submit these are extremely improper methods. I do not think it is fully moral in fiscal legislation, in tax legislation, to disallow any part of legitimate business expenditure. That, in my opinion, is as much reprehensible as it is for a taxpayer not to pay his tax.

Lastly I submit this. We have already submitted the Select Committee Report and the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, on the Taxation Laws (Amndment) Bill, popularly known as the 'black money' Bill. It has very very salient and significant provisions regarding unearthing of black moneys. I thought the Bill would be taken up this session. I submit to, and fervently plead with, the Minister that even if it means extension of the session by one day, the Minister should prevail upon the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to see that this Bill is passed by this House this session.

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज सबेरे माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ टैक्स रिलीफ़ टैक्स पेयर्स को दिया है और जिस की चर्चा हमारे पूर्व वक्ता ने की है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय विशेष धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं इस चीज़ के लिए कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी इलाकों के खांडसारी चीनी के व्यापारियों ने जो मांग उपस्थित की थी और जिस मांग का समर्थन माननीय सदस्य ने भी किया, उस गरीब तबके के लोगों को राहत देने का फ़ैसला भी उन्होंने किया। अच्छा होता कि इसके साथ ही साथ बजट के समय गरीब लोगों के इस्तेमाल में आने वाली आम आवश्यकता की चीजों पर, जैसे कि चाय और बीड़ी पर, जो टैक्स बढ़ाये गये थे, उन पर भी कुछ राहत दी गई होती।

चाय के ऊपर टैक्स बढ़ाने के बारे में यह बताया गया था कि इस पर टैक्स इसलिये बढ़ाया जा रहा है क्योंकि यहां के लोग चाय कम इस्तेमाल करेंगे और बची हुई चाय को विदेश भेजा जाएगा। इसी प्रकार से बीड़ी पर टैक्स बढ़ाने के

[श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह]

लिए कहा गया था कि बीड़ी पीना एक खराब आदत है और लोगों को यह नहीं पीना चाहिए। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। आज चाय आम जनता के इस्तेमाल की चीज हो गई है। जो मजदूर मजदूरी करता है, वह चाय पीता है, और अब तो खेतिहर मजदूर भी चाय का इस्तेमाल करने लगा है क्योंकि कोई दूसरी पुष्ट चीज उनको खाने को नहीं मिलती है। आज आम आदमी अपने अतिथियों का स्वागत करने के लिए चाय का ही इस्तेमाल करता है। इसलिए चाय और बीड़ी, में दोनों चीजें, जन-साधारण उपयोगी हैं और इनके दाम बढ़ने से साधारण व्यक्तियों की ही परेशानी बढ़ेगी। अच्छा होता कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने इस पर भी विचार किया होता।

यह बहुत प्रसन्नता की बात है कि इस साल का बजट उपस्थित होने के बाद, जो कीमतें आम वस्तुओं की थी, वे कम हुई हैं और आज से छः महीने और एक वर्ष पहले जो चीजें बाजार में उपलब्ध नहीं थीं, वे आम-जरूरत की चीजें आसानी से मिलने लगी हैं और दाम भी घटोतरी की तरफ़ जा रहे हैं। अगर इस किस्म की स्थिति रहेगी, तो मैं समझता हूं कि स्थिति में सुधार होगा और आम जनता की परेशानियां दूर होंगी।

यह देश गांवों का देश है और यहां की अधिकांश आबादी गांवों में बसती है। इसलिए जब तक गांवों के लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार नहीं होगा, तब तक देश की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार होना संभव नहीं है। गांवों के लोगों का मुख्य धंधा खेती है और यह प्रसन्नता का विषय है कि इस बार के बजट में वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने खेती की प्रगति की ओर विशेष ध्यान देने का आश्वासन दिया है। खेती के अलावा गांवों के लोगों के जो ट्रेडीशनल काम थे, वे बन्द हो चुके हैं। पहले गांवों में लोहार होता था, जोकि लोहे का काम करता था, सुनार सोने-चांदी का काम करता था, बढ़ई लकड़ी का काम करता था। इस तरह से अनेक प्रकार के ट्रेडीशनल काम होते थे जिनको लोग अपने ढंग से करते थे लेकिन आज वे काम शहरों में होने लग हैं। आज शहरों में सस्ते दामों पर खेती के औजार मिल जाते हैं और देहात में जो लोग यह काम करते थे, उनका यह काम बन्द हो गया है। शहरों में यह चीजें आम मिल जाती हैं और सस्ती मिलती है, इसलिए गांव के लोग शहरों से ही खरीद कर यह सामान ले जाते हैं। इसलिए जो ट्रेडीशनल काम-धंधे गांवों में थे, वे बन्द हो गये है और वे लोग भी खेतीहर मजदूर हो गये हैं और खेती में काम करने लगे हैं। इस तरीके से गांवों में बेकारी की समस्या जटिल हो चली है। दूसरी बात यह है कि खेती एक ऐसा धंधा है, जिस में पूरे साल के साल लोगों को काम नहीं मिलता है और साल में कुछ ही दिनों खेती का काम होता है। इसलिए जब तक गांवों के सुधार के लिए वहां पर लघु-उद्योग और दूसरे उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जायेगा और इस काम को करने के लिए उनको तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहायता सरकार की ओर से नहीं दी जाएगी, तब तक गावों में जो लोग बेकार पडे हुए है, उनको काम नहीं मिल पाएगा और जब तक उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति दुरुस्त और पुष्ट नहीं होगी, तब तक देश की आर्थिक स्थिति पुष्ट नहीं होगी।

आज ज्यादातर लोग गांवों में ही रहते हैं लेकिन आज जो स्थिति वहां चल रही है, उससे सामाजिक जीवन भी गांवों का उतना आनन्ददायक नहीं रह गया है जितना पहले था। आज ला एण्ड आर्डर का मसला भी गांव में कठिन हो चला है। यही कारण है कि आज गांव के लोग शहरों में आना चाहते हैं, जिस के कारण शहरों में भीड़ हो रही है। शिक्षा की प्रगति काफ़ी हुई है और आजाद होने के बाद गांव

के काफी लोग पढ़ लिख गये हैं लेकिन देहात के जो पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं, वे पढ़-लिख कर गांवों में रहना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। वे लोग शहरों में रहना चाहते हैं क्योंकि जो मनोविनोद और अच्छे रहन-सहन की चीजें होती हैं, वे उनको गांवों में उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं। अगर आप सचमुच यह चाहते हैं कि देश की प्रगति हो और देश प्रगति की ओर जाए, तो शहरों में जो ये चीजें उपलब्ध हैं,वही सब चीजें गांवों में भी आप उपलब्ध करावें। तभी लोगों को गांवों में रहने में दिलचस्पी होगी और शहरों में उनका आना कम होगा और तभी देश की आर्थिक स्थिति सुदृढ़ हो सकेगी। आज सारा देश एक है और योजना आयोग के माध्यम से सब राज्यों की प्रगति के लिए रुपये का बटवारा किया जाता है और योजना आयोग के माध्यम से सारे राज्यों की प्रगति का काम प्रारम्भ होता है। देश की एकता को सुदृढ़ रखने के लिए आवश्यक है कि सारे प्रदेशों को एक निगाह से देखा जाए और जो एरियाज बेकवर्ड हों, जो एरियाज कमजोर हों और जो बीकर सेक्शन्स हों, उन को आर्थिक सहायता देने की तरफ़ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और उससे सटा हुआ उत्तर बिहार बहुत ही बेकवर्ड एरिया है। इस इलाके के लोगों के पास केवल खेती है और इसके इलावा दूसरा काम नहीं है। कहीं कहीं चीनी की फैक्ट्रियां तो जरूर हैं लेकिन कृषि के काम पर ही ज्यादातर लोग निर्भर करते हैं। इस इलाके की आबादी भी बहुत ज्यादा है और आबादी ज्यादा होने के साथ-साथ वहां के लोगों की आमदनी भी बहुत कम है। कितनी बार इस सदन में और इस सदन के बाहर भी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के उत्तरी भाग, जिसको उत्तर बिहार कहते हैं, के विकास के बारे में बातें कही गई हैं और विकास योजना भी बनी है लेकिन अभी तक कुछ काम वहां पर नहीं हो पाया है। जैसा कि मैंने पहले निवेदन किया था, यहां के लोगों का मुख्य धंधा खेती है और खेती में सुधार लाने के लिए गंडक योजना का कार्यक्रम बना, लेकिन आज तक वह काम पूरा नहीं हो सका है और बिहार सरकार की क्षमता में उस योजना को पूरा करना सम्भव नहीं है।

अच्छा तो यह होता कि गंडक योजना को भारत सरकार अपने हाथ में ले लेती और इसको पूरा करती। इस योजना के पूरा हो जाने से उत्तर बिहार के दरभंगा,सारन, चम्पारन और उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर और देवरिया जिलों को लाभ तो होगा ही साथ साथ नेपाल के भी इलाकों को लाभ होगा। इस को पूरा अगर कर दिया जाए तो इस इलाके से इतना अन्न पैदा होगा कि देश की सारी आवश्यकताओं पूरी करने के बाद यह इलाका विदेशों को भी यहां से अन्न भेज सकेगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि गंडक योजना को शीघ्र पूरा कराने की आप कोशिश करें।

बिहार का दूसरा भाग छोटा नागपुर का है जहां आदिवासी रहते है। इस इलाके में खेती तो नहीं होती लेकिन कोयला, अभ्रक आदि खानों से यह इलाका भरपूर है तथा अनेक दूसरे प्रकार के बहुमूल्य पदार्थ यहां पैदा होते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान मे जो खानें हैं उनमें से चालीस परसेंट खानें केवल इस इलाके में हैं। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि 28 साल स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद भी यहां कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। एच ई सी रांची, बोकारो स्टील प्लांट आदि जो भी प्लांट इस इलाके में लगाए गए हैं इनमें जो लोग काम करने के लिए बाहर से आते हैं वे यहां के लोगों के हितों को बिल्कुल नहीं देखते हैं और इस इलाके को इन लोगों ने बिल्कुल एक अपना उपनिवेश सा बना लिया है, ऐसा बना लिया है जैसे कालोनीज होती हैं। यहां के लोगों को छोटी छोटी नौकरियां भी नहीं मिलती हैं। जिन लोगों की जमीनें एक्वायर करके ये कारखाने बनाए गये हैं उन लोगों को मुआवजा

[श्री रामशंकर प्रसाद सिंह]

तो मिला ही नहीं उनके बाल बच्चों की कोई नौकरियां भी नहीं मिलीं। उनके दफ्तर बड़े बड़े शहरों में हैं। वहीं से टैक्नीकल आफिसर्स भी बहाल करके भेज दिये जाते हैं। इस सब का नतीजा यह है कि इस इलाके में बहुत असन्तोष फैल रहा है। भारत सरकार को चाहिए कि इस असन्तोष को रोकने का प्रयास करें। अगर राज्य सरकार और आप भी इस असन्तोष को नहीं रोक सकेंगे तो वहां बहुत बड़ा विस्फोट होगा और आन्दोलन प्रारम्भ हो जाएगा जिस पर काबू पा सकना असम्भव हो जाएगा। सारा देश एक है। देश में जो उत्पादन होता है उसका उपभोग करने का हर किसी को हक है। लेकिन किसी बैकवर्ड एरिया के, किसी कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को एक्सप्लायट करके उसको अपना उपनिवश बना कर नाजायज लाभ उठाने की जब कोशिश की जाती है तो उसका फल यह होता है कि विद्रोह हो जाया करता है जिसको दबाना मुश्किल होता है। देश की एकता को अक्षुण्ण रखने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि सारे देश के हितों की रक्षा इस तरह से की जाए और जो कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं और जो बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं उनकी अवश्य सहायता की जाए। इन इलाकों के लोगों का एक्सप्लायटेशन तो होने ही नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवदन करना चाहता हूं कि बेकार लोगों की समस्या का समाधान वह शीघ्र से शीघ्र करें।

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur): Sir, it is not necessarily possible to go deeply into the tax reliefs that have just been proposed by the Finance Minister. It will take sometime to study them. But it occured to me that he had given tax relief upto more than 10 per cent of the original taxes proposal and I do not know, in recent years, if any Finance Minister has been so generous. Therefore, I should congratulate the Finance Minister on this fine effort.

I want to speak particularly on two things. One is Agricultural finance. I feel that the manner in which agriculture is financed is very faulty and if it is compared with the kind of financing that is done in industries, then we realise that not only is it faulty but very wasteful also. When you put up an industry, during the time of erection of that industry you get loan from the bank, when the industries go into production, you get the next part of loan, when you want raw material, again you get loan from the bank. When the produce goes into godowns, again you get loan from the bank and when the produce has to be marketed, again you get loan from the bank. If you see the manner in which these big houses plan their finance, you will realise that compared to this we do something very wrong in agriculture for we take it for granted that in a year when we just give them a lump sum as a loan, that is enough to look after agriculture. But in agriculture also, there are stages. There is a time when you prepare the land, for which you need money. There is a time for sowing when you need money. There is a time for reaping the harvest and marketing it, when you again need money. If agriculture was also financed in the same manner as industry, not only will the Government save itself a lot of trouble and go a long way with lesser money, but the farmer also would be helped very much. He will not spend the money suddenly somewhere and be deprived of it at the time when he has to market his produce.

I am not sure whether the mode of subsidy we give is the right way to help agriculture. Would it not

better to give a higher price for the produce of the farmer and subsidise it for the consumer, rather than subsidise the inputs of the farmer? I think this is what we should do, particularly in the case of cash crops, but also foodgrains.

It cannot be denied that ever since the third five year plan, the economic position of our country has increasingly deteriorated. What little hope was evoked some four years ago because of a bumper wheat crop and an overall record production of over 108 million tonnes of foodgrains, it was completely belied during the subsequent lean years. Despite an expected good rabi crop, this year's overall production of foodgrains is not likely to be more than 104 million tonnes. Even though our exports have increased, continued reliance on import of foodgrains is bound to bring us again into trouble. Only some time back our export deficit was over Rs. 800 crores. It is time we asked ourselves whether after 1965-66 we have not exhausted all proper ways in which, except for agriculture tax, we could raise money in real terms. You will find that from 1965-66 till now just as taxation has gone up and brought in revenues to the centre, in almost the same percentage, the prices of commodities have gone up. In real terms we are at the same level as far as revenues are concerned as we were in 1965-66. I doubt whether much headway will be made in the direction of agriculture taxation for political reasons. So, what are we going to do to increase our resources? It is no use saying we have to produce more to earn more. What inputs are you going to provide to increase production? Unless you have more funds at your disposal you will not be able to bring about substantially higher production. I have come with a plan, which is different from the usual one, which I will try to substantiate ideologically also, though I am not one of those persons who believe that it is in the pages of Marx, the actions of Lenin or thoughts of Mao that we will find the panacea to all the problems in India. Our problems in India are Indian problems and we have to solve them in an Indian way. We have to see each problem in an Indian perspective and see how each Indian reacts to that. Since we have opted for the socialist ideology it becomes necessary to justify any action on the basis of this ideology so as not to arouse adverse criticism. If we accept that the socialist economy is not an economy of scarcity but an economy of plenty, since otherwise we would be attempting to distribute poverty rather than affluence, it must then follow that those who have achieved affluence earlier than others have a special responsibility towards the weaker sections. If affluence as implied from man to man basis is applied to whole industries, then it would be justified also from the socialist point of view to insist that those undertakings which exist today have a special responsibility towards those similar undertakings which should follow. Thus, to take just one example: those sugar factories which are existing today must contribute towards those which are being planned, or are ailing.

It is expected that this year 45 lakh tonnes of sugar will be produced. If a development fund of Rs. 10 is levied on every ton of sugar cane that is crushed this will yield a fund of between 45 to 50 crores of rupees annually. At present, neither the Centre nor the majority of the States seem to have money to put up more sugar factories, but such a fund, which is essentially need-based, could form the basic capital on which future sugar factories can come up. Thus, in the very first year adding to the 45 crores the share capital of the sugar cane growers, and taking for granted that the capital needed for putting up a sugar factory at current rates will be about 6 1/2 to 7 crores, the Govern-

[Shri Nimbalkar]

ment would have made provision for nearly 10 sugar factories. Since this fund will be used as a loan and not an outright gift for putting up factories it can be re-usable on loan recovery. Thus, within the next ten years this fund would virtually increase to 700 crores—450 crores at present production rate and about 250 crores through increase in production. When the fund has reached a size that is sufficient in itself to meet the needs of the industry, both for financing new factories as also the rennovation, modernisation and expansion of existing ones, this levy will be terminated. Sir, this is what I have shown in the case of sugar industry. But it can be used for almost all the cash crops, including cotton, tobacco, groundnut, jute. In the agro-industry fertiliser and in the industry cement are the most obvious funds for irrigation must also be created.

The reason why I subscribe to this is because there is lot of fiscal indiscipline in our country. I must praise our present Finance Minister for he has brought some fiscal discipline in the economy. It is always said that politics play a big part in our country and the Finance Minister is mostly under such pressures. When you create such funds which are need based and which are supposed to be utilised for the purpose for which they are raised and would not be used for anything else, then that is the surest way of seeing to it that each industry comes up. The malaise of our taxation system is this and the tax payer quite rightly says: "I am quite ready to pay my taxes but I want to know where my money goes. If I go to the Government, the Government does not have money." But in this way, it is possible for the industry itself to have funds instead of going to the Government.

It would have created a fund over a certain number of years and that fund by itself would have been enough not only to put up new industries—but to modernise existing industry as well. This is the way of helping every factory, every industry to become self-reliant, particularly those industries which produce inputs.

And that is why I want to appeal to the Finance Minister, because I could not bring all the points up in my speech, since there was not much time. My friend Maulana is quite impatient. I would appeal to the Finance Minister to look into what I would like to give him, very closely. I will give the whole paper later on. I have already prepared it. I sincerely hope that this will help the country to come forward and establish a new mode of financing and bring about that kind of economy which we are talking about, a self-reliant economy. If you are not going to make every one of your industries self-reliant, if you are not going to make everybody feel that he wants to be self-reliant, then I doubt whether this country will ever be self-reliant. It is necessary for all of us to work, only then can this country prosper. And I hope that this House, through the Finance Minister, will be able to give lead to this country.

SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR (Chandigarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, We should congratulate the Finance Minister, because in the circumstance in which he had to present the budget and his Finance Bill—these are most difficult time—it was quite a difficult task. He has been able to perform that task; and we should congratulate him because no one can miss to see that there are specialities in the budget and in the Finance Bill; and those specialities are desirable specialities. There are elements that are desirable; and people also have generally welcomed the many points that are here. But within the short time available. I will not mention those points; I will only submit doubts and certain

suggestions that I want to make. People have criticized very much; and generally, Opposition party criticized that there is inflation, there is price rise etc. People are really facing those difficulties; but they forget that these are the difficulties which not only India is facing; other countries are also facing those difficulties. There is inflation, just as it is in our country —much more than that —in America and England; and in many other conditions, the conditions are very difficult. Those who have visited various contries of Europe and America say that people are facing these difficulties; and in certain respects we are much better. For instance, take the question of oil, petrol and all those things. Because of our foreign policy and our effort to make friends with the Middle-East countries and because of our other efforts even though difficulties are there— we have been saved of many difficulties which other countries are facing. If our foreign policy and our policy of friendship had not been there, we would have faced many more difficulties and much worse conditions. It is very easy to criticize; and the Opposition is criticizing. But I should congratulate the Government that they have taken measures to face many of these difficulties.

Our main problem at present is production. In fact, the whole effort should be to see that there is more and more production and less and less of consumption. As much money as possible should be employed for productive purposes. Governmental expenditure on other items should be reduced to the minimum. I still feel that if we really want it, there are many fields where a lot of economy can be made. I would suggest there should be a high power commission or committee which should examine where governmental expenditure should be made and where they should observe economy as muh as possible. When Government are trying to control every pie, every paise of our economy, when they are trying to control the entire money, when they are trying to mop up all the money that is circulating in the market and have full control over it, they should also ensure that, so far as governmental expenditure is concerned, not a single pie is spent which is wasteful or unproductive.

For instance, our Industries Minister announced yesterday that the restrictions on the use of cement and other construction materials have been removed. I welcome that. But since we are passing through a period of scarcity still, we should consider where the construction material should be used. I come from Chandigarh, where construction is going on Though this new city has been built up, it has been estimated that 30,000 people are without shelter. As that city grows, the number of shelterless people is also growing and so also slums. This is characteristic of the present day capitalist economy where, as the money grows, as the income increases, the poverty also goes on increasing side by side. If there is more earning for some, side by side there are people who are losing earning by becoming unemployed. If some people are becoming propertied people, some are losing property. This is gong on. As the new city grows up, people who are shelterless is also growing up. This is because of our present policies.

What is our policy? Whom do we want to help? We should help those who are penniless, those who are poor, those who are unemployed. Those persons should be helped for whom the bell tolls. That should be our main object. These poor shelterless unemployed people should be helped.

[Shri Amarnath Vidyalankar]

To quote another instance, near about Chandigarh there are some villages. If the city has to grow, naturality and has to be taken from the nearby villages. But, are the Government concerned about those from whom land is taken, where they will go, what will happen to them, what is their fate? In order to make the city, thousands of people have been deprived of thier agricultural lands, even their houses. Nobody has bothered as to where they have gone. In fact, those people cannot go elsewhere. It is very difficult for them to buy land else where, because it is very costly, and they cannot go anywhere else. They do not know any other work.

When a person throughout his life has done only the profession of agriculture, if that profession is taken away from him, he becomes a day labourer. So, the proud peasantry is being converted into day labbourers. They are becoming shelterless and they are going to the slums. So, the slums are growing up, There is nobody to look after this problem. That is why people are becoming restless, frustrated and start criticising the Government. When these people go about the roads, our opposition friends meet them and try to excite them by saying that the Government are responsible for their miseries. They then begin to think that the Government have really failed them.

I say that it is not enough if the Government frame right policies. The officers down below should also understand what is our objective, because they are the people who come in touch with the masses with the man in the street. These officers at the bottom should understand who are the persons to be helped. They should know that a welfare state is meant to settle people and not to unsettle people. This is the attitude which our officers should adopt when they deal with the public.

There is a lot of controversy about our policy of mixed economy. When we adopted this policy, it was expected that the mixed econmy will be an economy where socialistic economy will dominate, will have the commanding heights.

At present both the capitalistic economy and socialist economy are combined together, and they proceed in different directions. They cannot be combined. In our present circumstances, in the transitional period, though we have adopted this mixed economy, we should make it clear that the socialistic economy will have to reach the commanding heights. Those who think that the mixed economy is an end in itself are wrong. I feel that the Government should never lose sight of this.

Coming to the new excise duty on all industries, at least the comparatively smaller units should be exempted from this excise duty. More than the actual financial burden, it is the procedural difficulties that they have to face that they resent. They will be under the clutches of the tax-collecting officers. There are many small people running industries. If they are covered by this levy, they have to deal with various officers and inspecttors and they have to satisfy them. Otherwise, the inspectors may create trouble for them. So, this aspect should be taken care of.

Coming to the price that we have decided to give to our farmers, although we think that Rs. 105 is quite a big price, it is really not quite sufficient. But I feel that the farmers who should also be able to get some extra earning. I think that price should have been raised. I don't agree with those who demand Rs. 150/—. But I feel that it should not be Rs. 150/-, it should be at least Rs. 125/—. We should find out other ways to satisy the farmers. I know the difficulties. So far as the present price is concerned, that has not satisfied the farmer, and that has left him discontented. As far as this

aspect is concerned, although it is late, but still we should look into it, and we should try to satisy the farmer, because ultimately he has to produce.

We want that agriculture should improve, and that can improve only if proper incentives are given to the farmers.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA (Amritsar): Sir, the present Finance Bill comes at a time when the country is passing through an economic crisis It is not an Indian feature alone; it is a world wide phenomenon. There is a strain on us because we are a poorer nation.

Among the measures which the Finance Minister had proposed and endeavoured to take, he has levied duty on a very large number of industries, and specially the small scale industry. He has covered poultry farms, pottery, brick kiln and *bidi*-wala, iron foundry and engineering concerns. All of them come under the small scale industry.

I wish, instead of letting loose the army of Excise Inspectors after the small scale people who do not have the necessary infrastructure and the ability to cope with the situation, instead of levying excise duty, I would suggest that he should see to it that whatever the total amount that is accruable to him from a particular industry, he can distribute it to the whole industry, and charge as an annual registration fee or some kind of a method he should adopt by which the Excise Inspectors should not bother the small scale industry, which they are not used to. I am sure the hon. Minister will look into this problem, because the money that will accrue to us will be far less by employing a very large number of inspectors who will collect it. In this way, according to my suggestion, the income will be more and the expenditure will be less.

Sir, Indian economy is based on agricultural economy. 70-80 per cent people depend on agriculture. But what we find is that this aspect is most ignored in the recent years, and for that reason, the country is passing through the present phase of shortages. We are importing foodgrains to the extent of Rs. 400-500 crores every year, but we are not investing in agriculture enough to see that our agricultural production increases.

Now, I take the case of Punjab. I come from Punjab. What I find is that all these schemes that the Punjab Government has sent to the Centre, are either ignored or not properly helped. We have been able to increase the production of foodgrains that is, from 27 lakh tonnes, we have increased to 56 lakh tonnes in recent years. As far as rice is concerned, we have been able to produce almost 100 per cent in the last 5—7 years. But to all the small schemes which the Punjab Government have proposed, they want investment and help from the Centre. But it is not forthcoming. The scheme of their Dam, for instance, which we conceived in the year 1964—now it is 1975—is not yet cleared. It is only a question of investment of Rs. 100 crores which the Centre can easily give to Punjab Government to initiate. But, we are sorry to say that the scheme is not being cleared and the result is that the surplus water of the river Ravi is going as waste to Pakistan. We have paid Rs. 100 crores to Pakistan as a compensation through the World Board for the use of this water. But since 1969, the water of the river Ravi is flowing to Pakistan as waste, and we have not brought about any scheme to arrest this water and made use of this water for the arid region of Rajasthan.

So, for this kind of a lapse and this kind of an attitude towards Punjab, the Punjabis are very sore. The total availability of water in Punjab is about 9 million acre ft. out of which 30 per cent alone goes in seepage, goes as a waste. What we require is just Rs. 100 crores to line up all channels in Punjab and, by this way, we will be able to irrigate 1.7 million acres more and give to the Centre

[Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia]

2.6 million tonnes of foodgrains. Why not invest in such small schemes which can bring about quicker results? On the other hand, we are spending Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 500 crores every year to import foodgrains. We can save our valuable foreign exchange by investing in such small schemes.

In Punjab, we are going to dig 2,500 deep wells and these deep wells will be dug up around the Sarhand canal and Kandi area. This will augment water to the Sarhand canal for the arid regions of Bhatinda and Ferozepur districts. This will also add up considerably to foodgrains production. This amount is also not very much. The Centre can help us either directly or through various financial institutions so that the agricultural economy of Punjab is boosted. It will ultimatey be the gain of the Government of India because all the foodgrains we are growing we are sending to deficit States. It will be very helpful to them.

Coming to industry, what we find is that in Punjab there is not a single heavy industry. In the last 27 years, all the other States have been able to get heavy industry...

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is why you are prosperous.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: You call it prosperous. I will tell you how we are becoming backward. You are turning Punjab into a backward area. I will prove it.

All the industries that we have are small-scale industries. We have been able to set up about 36,000 small units in Punjab. But there is a shortage of coal; there is a shortage of raw materials. All these things are compelling our industrial units to close down. There was energy crisis last year and in early part of this year also. The result was that there was a tremondous loss in the industrial production of Punjab. I requested the Minister to go into this problem and find out what the losses had been. But the reply has always been in the negative. No effort has been made to assess the losses.

Coming to the investment of the institutional finance in Punjab, I am very sorry to say that all the institutions, like, the I.F.C., the I.D.B.I. and the I.C.I. have not cared to invest in Punjab. In Maharashtra, in 1972-73 they have invested Rs. 64 crores whereas in Punjab, the investment is only Rs. 4 crores. You can well imagine whether Punjab is prospering or, by not investing there, you are trying to make it a backward State.

Similarly, coming to banks, in Punjab, due to agricultural economy and good prices that the farmers have been getting in the past, the deposits have been soaring up in banks. But as against deposit of Rs. 286 per capita, the investment by the banks in Punjab is only Rs. 95. This is much below the all-India average. The all-India average is, Rs. 102 deposits and Rs. 152 invesetment. In Punjab, as against deposit of Rs. 286 per person, we are getting only Rs. 95 by way of investment. This is the way in which Punjab is becoming prosperous as the Finance Minister says.

Coming to the L.I.C., the L.I.C. is getting a lot of premia from Punjab but the investment in Punjab is very meagre. If he looks into the figures, he will find out that in Punjab, there is a big drain of money by the banks, the L.I.C. and such other institutions. The result is that Punjab is not prospering the way Punjab should have. Do the Centre want to penalise Punjab because they have been able to grow by their hard labour by their energy, but their initiative; more foodgrains and bring about economy better than what some of the other States have been able to do I am sorry to say that the attitude of the Centre is not very fair to us.

12.00 hrs.

Coming to the energy crisis, last year we found that there are three urgent schemes in Punjab which are pending, which are awaiting clearance of the Centre or the Central Water and Power Commission. In the Anandpur Sahib Hydel project the IIBDC Hydel scheme and the Shanan Power House extension—if these three schemes are given clearance by the Centre, I am sure the energy problem of the Punjab will be very largely solved. So, I would request the Finance Minister to kindly look into the problem.

Punjab is a border State. If we ask you to help us because we are living on the border, then it is said that the whole India is situated on the border. Well, Sir, during the last three wars, it is Punjab which had to bear the burden of the wars and suffer. You know how many problems a war creates for the State. We have suffered tremendously. On the other hand, we have grown food for the 'Kitty' of the Centre and I am proud to say that we are the largest contributor of foodgrains to the Central Kitty. Whenever there were famines or droughts we have been cutting our own demands and sending food to other areas. Keeping those sacrifices of Punjab in view, I am sure the Finance Minister will look into the problems which are very small. We don't have very big problems; we don't require big projects to look into the problems. What we want is a small investment in the irrigation schemes and a small investment in our power schemes. If properly-helped by the Centre, we will be able to grow much more food grains to contribute to the Central Food Kitty and also increase the industrial production. So, I would request the Finance Minister to see to it personally because he has, with his fiscal measures and by bringing about a fiscal discipline, been able to stop inflation. Now, he has the time and he has the capacity also. He is very intelligent and knows all the problems himhelf. So I am sure he will be able to pay attention to these small problems of investment in Punjab.

Similarly, there may be some problems in other States also. But by investing small amounts we can bring about big results. As I have told you, the seepage problem in Punjab and the Thein Dam do not require more than a hundred crores each—and that too, to be spent after five or seven years—but the results will be for the good of not only Punjab but of the country. We will be able to stop importing food-grains from other countries—where we are spending four to five hundred crores every year.

So, I am sure the Minister will look into the problem of Punjab. As I have said, he has been able to stop inflation by his measures, for which I congratulate him. If he will pay more attention to the small irrigation schemes and credit to small farmers, it will ultimately boost the production and ultimate good of this country.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझनू) : सभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने आज सुबह अपने भाषण में कुछ रियायतें घोषित की हैं; उन में खास कर खाण्डसारी की घोषणा हुई है, उस घोषणा का मैं स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे गौर लगायें कि वे कौन से समझदार व्यक्ति थे जिन्होंने पहले इस प्रकार की बेची लगाने की राय दी थी और फिर अब उस को इस तरह से चेन्ज करने की राय दी? क्या इस के पीछे इतना ही मकसद था कि तमाम देश के खाण्डसारी यूनिटों के प्रतिनिधि यहां आयें, आप के आफिसर्ज से मिलें और अपने कामले की पैरवी करें, उसके बाद यह काम हो। इस प्रकार का सख्त स्टेप जो आपने

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

पहले लिया, वह नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए था, किस की राय से यह स्टेप लिया गया था। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप पर्सनली इस चीज को देखें कि ऐसी गलत राय क्यों दी गई ?

किसी भी टैक्सेशन सिस्टम का उस देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था से सीधा सम्बन्ध होता है और मैं आज यह कह सकता हूं कि हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था आज जितनी सुदृढ़ है दुनिया में बहुत कम ऐसे देश हैं जिन की अर्थ व्यवस्था इतनी सुदृढ़ हों। क्योंकि पिछले साल का जो आर्थिक झटका हमारे देश को लगा, उस को हम हिम्मत से कह सकें—यही हमारी सुदृढ़ता की निशानी है, वरना बहुत से देश जो विकसित देश कहलाते हैं, इस झटके को सहन नही कर पाये। इस के पीछे एक ही बात थी कि हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था आज पूर्णतया नहीं तो, अधिकांश रूप में खेती पर निर्भर करती है। हमारा देश खेती प्रधान देश है और आज हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था अधिकतर खेती पर निर्भर करती है। लेकिन हमारे यहां खेती की जो व्यवस्था है, उस खेती की तरफ़ हमारी सरकार बहुत कम ध्यान दे पाई है।

टैक्सेशन की मारफत हमारा एक तरीका है कि जिस के पास धन है उस को घटाया जाय और जहां जहां उस की आवश्यकता हो उस धन को खर्च किया जाय। टैक्सेशन की मारफत हम रुपया लेते हैं, जिन के पास है उन से लेते हैं और जो देने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं उन से भी लेते हैं, लेकिन उस को खर्च कहां कर पाते हैं—जो हमारा एग्री-कल्चर सैक्टर है, उस को आप देखें—80 प्रतिशत आबादी उस पर निर्भर करती है, लेकिन कृषि पर हमारी सरकार बहुत कम धन खर्च कर पा रही है और उसी का यह नतीजा है कि एग्रीकल्चर में जो ग्रोथ-रेट बढ़ना चाहिए, वह नहीं बढ़ पाया है। हमारी टैक्सेशन व्यवस्था से हम यह सोचते थे कि कहीं भी जहां धन का संग्रह है, उस को कम करेंगे, उस को नियन्त्रित करेंगे, लेकिन पिछले 25 सालों में हम ऐसा नहीं कर पाये। जिन के पास पहले भी पैसा था, इस टैक्सेशन सिस्टम से उन के पास धन संग्रह बढ़ा है, घटा नहीं है। आप बिड़ला को लें, टाटा को लें, जिन के पास पहले रुपया था वे उस रुपये को और अधिक बढ़ा पाये हैं, उन के बिजनेस यूनिट्स बढ़े हैं, उन का धन संग्रह बढ़ा है। हमारा उद्देश्य समाजवाद की तरफ़ जाना था, लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं कि जिन के पास धन संग्रह था क्या उस को हम कम कर पाये है, कम करना तो दूर रहा, हम उस को नियन्त्रित भी नहीं कर पाये हैं। यही हमारे यहा सब से बड़ी कमी है। हमारा टैक्सेशन सिस्टम चाहे इन्कम टैक्स हो, वैल्थ टैक्स हो, हमारे आफिसर्ज या हमारी सरकार तमाम टैक्सपेयर्स को बेईमान समझती है। हम आज किसी आदमी को ईमानदार मान कर नही चल सकते, क्योंकि हमारे टैक्स का रेट ऐसा है कि कोई भी सही रूप से टैक्स दे ही नहीं सकता, जितनी कमाई होती है उस से अधिक उस को टैक्स देना पडेगा—यही मूलभूत बात है। हमारा टैक्सेशन सिस्टम इतना काम्प्लीकेटेड है कि किसी की समझ में नहीं आ सकता। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे टैक्सेशन सिस्टम को रिवाइज करें और इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कायम करें कि वह सिस्टम सुन्दर हो, सरल हो और वे लोग जो मेहनत से कमा कर जीना चाहते हैं, वे जी सकें और जो रुपये से रुपया कमा कर जीना चाहते हैं उन पर रोक लगे, यदि हम ऐसा कर सके तभी हम सिस्टम को सही कर पायेंगे।

आज हमारे यहां टैक्सेशन में बहुत ज्यादा चोरी होती है, ब्लैक-मनी बढ़ रहा है। यह हमारे टैक्सेशन सिस्टम की कमी की वजह से है। हम बार बार कहते हैं, कई कमेटीज

भी बैठी है, वांचू कमेटी बैठी, इस पार्लियामेन्ट में भी बार बार प्रश्न उठाये गये, लेकिन आप अभी तक कोई कारगर स्टेप नहीं ले पाये। हमारी सरकार ने पिछले साल और इस साल के शुरू में कई फिसकल मेजर्स उठाये, जिन की वजह से इन्फलेशन घटा है और कीमतें कुछ स्थिरता की तरफ आई हैं। लेकिन इस से हमें सन्तोष नहीं कर लेना चाहिए। आज जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है, वह उन मेसर्ज से पदा नहीं हुई है, बल्कि लोगों की पइंग कैपेसिटी घटी है, वे अपनी कन्ज्पम्पशन के आर्टिकल्ज भी नहीं ले पा रहे हैं। इस वजह से डिमांड में कमी हुई है और डिमाड के कम होने से इन्फलेशन का ट्रेण्ड घटा है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस को सही रूप से बांधिये, क्योंकि जब तक हम देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को उस की कन्ज्पम्पशन की वस्तुएं उस की आवश्यकता के अनुसार नहीं दे पायेंगे और देने के बाद इन्फलेशन को रोक पायेंगे तभी हमें इस में सफलता मिल सकती है। आज मांगों में जो कमी आई है वह इस लिए नहीं है कि उस की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो रही है, बल्कि उस की पेइंग कैपेसिटी नहीं रही है। इस लिए इन्फलेशन तभी घट सकता है जब कि हमारे यहां प्रोडक्शन बढ़े और खास कर खेती का प्रोडक्शन बढ़े।

काश्तकार को आप ने अच्छी टेकनालाजी दी, अच्छा फर्टिलाइजर दिया, अच्छा बीज दिया और उस ने भी आप की बातों को रेस्पोण्ड किया, लेकिन उस के साथ क्या हुआ? उस ने एक साल में लांग-स्टैपल काटन का भण्डार भर दिया। गेहूं की पैदावार बढ़ाई, लेकिन आप उस को 105 रुपये क्विंटल में खरीदना चाहते हैं। आप जरूर खरीद लें लेकिन इस का उस पर क्या असर पड़गा अगले साल आप की गेंहूं की पैदावार घटने वाली है, बढ़ने वाली नहीं। और यही हाल लांग स्टैपिल काटन का होगा।

आप ने इस साल बेन लगा दिया है कि एफ० सी० आई० और काटन कौरपोरेशन की बैंक एडवान्स न करें। इस का नतीजा यह ह रहा है कि किसान का माल नहीं खरीदा जा रहा है, और वह बरबाद हो रहा है। जाहिर है कि वह अपनी पैदावार नहीं बढ़ायेगा। अगर आप किसान को जिन्दा रखोगे तभी आप की इकोनामी भी जिन्दा रहेगी, अन्यथा नहीं। किसान से आप हल्की कीमत पर अनाज और रुई लेना चाहते हैं। हम पांच, सात सौ करोड़ रु० बाहर से अनाज मंगाने पर खर्च करते हैं। अगर आप इस का चौथाई हिस्सा भी किसान को उस की पैदावार की अच्छी कीमत के रूप में दे तो वह काफ़ी पैदावार बढ़ा सकता है जिसकी वजह से आप को बाहर से अनाज नहीं मंगाना आप के पास पानी है, जमीन है और मेहनत करने के लिए किसान है। थोड़ा सा उस को मूल्य के बारे में प्रोत्साहन देने की जरूरत है।

आज फ़र्टिलाइजर की कीमत पहले से ढाई गुना हो गई है। हम यह कह कर संतोष कर लेते हैं कि आज फ़र्टिलाइजर की डिमाण्ड लोअर में नहीं है। यह गलत धारणा है। डिमाण्ड इसलिए कम हो गई है क्योंकि फ़र्टिलाइजर इतना महंगा हो गया है कि किसान उस को खरीद नहीं सकता। इसलिए आप खाद की कीमत कम कीजिए, और किसान की पैदावार की उचित कीमत दीजिए।

हमारे देश के अन्दर कृषि आय पर टैक्स लगाने की बात चल रही है। बहुत अच्छी बात है। मैं चाहता हूं कि देश का हर किसान इस कपेसिटी में आये। और उस के लिए आप ने सुरूवात की है, पोल्ट्री, डेरी फ़ार-मिंग, लाइव स्टाक ब्रीडिंग के लिए आप ने प्राविधान रखा है, उनको आप टैक्स करना चाहते हैं। अगली साल से आप अब भी टैक्स लगाना चाहते हैं। ठीक है। लेकिन

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

टैक्स सम्बन्धी कानून इतने पेचीदा हैं कि पढ़े लिखे लोग उन को नहीं समझ पाते हैं। फिर भला एक किसान से आप कैसे आशा कर सकते हैं कि वह नियमों के अनुसार अपने रिटर्न वगैरह दे सकेगा ? आप को ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिए ताकि किसान आसानी से समझ सके, और जो कुछ भी आप को उस से लेना है वह सरकार सीधे ले ले ताकि उस को रिटर्न वगैरह भरने की जरूरत न पड़े। अगर उस को रिटर्न वगैरह भरने पड़े तो स्पष्ट है कर्मचारी और अधिकारी लोग उस को परेशान करेंगे।

खेती के लिए जो ग्रोथ रेट सोच कर चल रहे थे वह आज तक नहीं हुई और इसका कारण यह है कि देश के अन्दर बिजली की, नहरों की, लिफ्ट इरीगेशन की, फर्टिलाइजर की आवश्यकता है, और लैण्ड के लेवलिंग करने की आवश्यकता है। जितना रुपया हमारे यहां आता है वह बहुत कम इस तरफ़ खर्च कर रहे है। जैसे राजस्थान कनाल है, उस का लिफ्ट कनाल का सिस्टम भी है, उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ध्यान दे जिससे सिंचाई हो सके, और रिटर्न भी उस का आप को जल्दी मिलेगा क्यों कि उस से हमारी एग्रीकल्चर की ग्रोथ रेट बढ़ेगी।

आप की इंडस्ट्री ने आप का साथ नहीं दिया, बड़े बड़े मिल मालिकों ने साथ नहीं दिया। जैसे ही थोड़ा स्लम्प आया लोगों ने कहना शुरू कर दिया कि काटन में स्लम्प आ गया है और उन्होंने अपनी मिलें बन्द कर दीं। जब तक उन को मुनाफ़ा मिलता रहता है तब तक तो मिल मालिक प्रोडक्शन देते रहते हैं, और जब मुनाफ़ा कम होने लगता है तो प्रोडक्शन बन्द कर देते हैं। इसलिए इण्डस्ट्री आप का साथ नहीं दे रही है। आप को इस दृष्टि से कृषि सैक्टर को अधिक बढ़ावा देना चाहिए।

इनफ्लेशन के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा जाता है कि किसान को अगर अधिक रुपये मिल जायगा तो इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ जायेगा। इसलिए इनफ्लेशन रोकने के लिए उन को अधिक पैसा न दिया जाय। यह धारण बिल्कुल गलत है। आप किसान से 105 रु० प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से गेहूं लेते हैं और उपभोक्ता को 151 रु० पर बेचते हैं। जो किसान 6 महीने अपने परिवार के साथ मेहनत करता है उस को 105 रु० मिले और सिर्फ़ कंज्यूमर तक पहुंचाने के लिए आप 45, 50 रु० प्रतिक्विंटल सबसिडी के रूप में देते हैं। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। इस को आप रोकिये।

जितने पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग हैं उन में पैसा बरबाद होता है। उस को बचाना चाहिए। आज कहा जाता है कि प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सक्टर के उद्योग बराबर चल रहे हैं। प्राइवेट सैक्टर शोषण करता है और पब्लिक सैक्टर में एनऐफ़िशियेंसी की वजह से नुकसान होता है। इस ओर आप को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए जिस से नुक्सान को रोका जा सके।

आज आय-कर की सीमा 6,000 रु० है। जिस प्रकार कीमतें बढ़ी हैं उसको देखते हुए यह सीमा कम है। आज रिक्शा वाला, ऑटो-रिक्शा वाला और दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन का कुली भी इस लिमिट में आता है। मेरी मांग है कि इस सीमा को बढ़ा कर 10,000 रु० कर दीजिए।

इसी तरह तम्बाकू की एक्साइज ड्यूटी का सवाल है। आप ने पूरे देश का तम्बाकू इस परपज के लिए एक साथ इकट्ठा कर लिया है। राजस्थान में तम्बाकू बहुत हलकी होती है, लेकिन उस पर भी वही ड्यूटी है। इसलिए रेगिस्तान में जो अच्छी किस्म की तम्बाकू नहीं होती है उस पर एक सी ड्यूटी नहीं लगनी चाहिए। उस में कुछ

छूट दीजिए जिस से अधिक तम्बाकू वहां के लोग पैदा कर सकें ।

अन्त में मैं फिर कहूंगा कि कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयास किया जाय. और किसान को उस की पैदावार की उचित कीमत दी जाय जिस से वह उत्पादन अधिक बढ़ाये ।

16.17 hrs.

RE. ATROCITIES ON HARIJANS IN GHAZIPUR DISRICT OF UTTAR PRADESH—*contd.*

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : सभापति जी, मैंने सुबह सवाल उठाया था कि हरिजनों के 300 मकान जला दिए गये हैं। हमारे यहां। और दो आदमी जान से मार दिये गये हैं। सारे आदमी सड़कों पर पड़हुए हैं, उन की व्यवस्था नहीं हैं, पुलिस कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रही है। अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा था कि आज गृह मंत्री जी बयान देंगे । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गृह मंत्री जी आज बयान देंगे कि नहीं, क्योंकि मैं उसी की इंतजार में हूं । कल मैं रहूंगा नहीं । आदमी सड़कों पर पड़े हुए हैं, कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है । इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी दें ।

सभापति महोदय : मुझे अफ़सोस है कि, जैसा पांडे जी ने कहा, यह मसला सुबह भी उठा था और मिनिस्टर फ़ौर पालियामेंटरी अफ़ेयर्स इस बात वक्त मौजूद नहीं हैं,उम्मीद करता हूं कि जैसे ही वह आयेंगे, उनको इनफार्म किया जायगा और मेरी दरख्वास्त उन तक यह पहुंचाई जायेगी कि इस के बारे में वह अभी बतायें ।

श्री सरजू पांडे : संसद कार्य मंत्री आ गये हैं। मैं पुनः अपनी बात कह देता हूं।

हमारे यहां 300 हरिजनों के घर जला दिये गये हैं, दो आदमी जान से मार दिये गये हैं। सारे आदमी सड़कों पर पड़े हुए हैं, उनकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, पुलिस कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रही है । इस सिलसिले में गृह मंत्रालय से बयान देने के लिए अध्यक्ष महोदय ने मुझे सुबह आश्वासन दिया था । तो क्या आप बयान दिलायेंगे ? क्योंकि मुझे आज ही जाना है, कल मैं रहूंगा नहीं । इसलिए गृह मंत्री महोदय उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ आ कर कहें ।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Since the hon. Member says certain facts and has requested the Speaker, since the hon. Member says that the Speaker has said that a statement will be made and since I have heard it now, I shall get in touch with the Home Minister and convey it to him.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): The statement should come before 6 p. m.

FINANCE BILL, 1975— *Contd.*

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): While congratulating the Minister for the little relief he has given to the Khandsari industry, I want to suggest with regard to agricultural development, particularly, as it is the basic thing for our development in the country.

For several years we are asking here for land reforms. Land reform is the only thing for development of agriculture and in spite of the Government's accepting and passing the land reforms, they have not yet been properly implemented. They are not trying to implement them seriously.

There is a dilemma in the agricultural community now as to what extent the agricultural property, the agricultural income will be retained with them. For the last two to three years in several States the agricultural industry is also affected on account of this, same thing about the rural sector.

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

Then, take the agricultural labour. While there is a guarantee in regard to wages to be paid to the industrial labour in all sectors, there is no such guarantee of even daily wages for the agricultural labour or even the Provident fund or even the daily food products which have been produced by them. They are not getting things at controlled rate in the rural sector, wheras the industrial labour, Government servants or big industrialists have been guaranteed supply by the Government.

When our Finance Minister happend to be the Food Minister, in those days, he had started the Food Corporation and now the Minister of Industries was appoined as the Chairman and I attended that function at Madras. We were very glad. But year after year, unfortunately, all the States got dissatisfied with the activities of the Food Corporation. I do not want to go into the details. This should be thoroughly examined.

Why should Haryana Government have gone to the court against FCI? We blame others. Why has the Food Corporation evaded sales tax? Why has the State Government gone to court? We cannot blame other tax evaders or the mounting of tax arrears.

The Minister of State yesterday said that income tax to the tune of Rs. 11 crores has been written off. Net arrears of income tax upto December, 1971 were Rs. 576 crores as against Rs. 471 crores in 1973-74.

The cinema stars, tax evaders, have been honoured with Padmashri and Padma-bhushan. I do not want to blame income tax offices or the Government. But our Government should take care of these things. Otherwise, other class of people will try to evade tax.

How much are you spending for the import of foodgrains for the last several years? The figures are:

1971-72	..	Rs. 81 crores
1972-73	..	Rs. 80 crores
1973-74	..	Rs. 473 crores

In this way how can we encourage growth? This should be thoroughly examined by the Minister concerned. Finance Minister is responsible for taxation and tax collection.

Our Prime Minister had clubbed Agriculture with irrigation. The development of agricture, irrigation, power and finance should go togther. There is no money with the State Governments and the Centre is not able to provide the same. The costs are going up and the State Governments have no financial capacity. If Andhra gets Rs. 100 crores for three or four years, for their irrigation projects 10 lakh tonnes of food grains can be provided by the State of Andhra Pradesh. In the same manner there is a project—Godavari. They are suffering from lack of funds. They are begging from the Central Government. I have seen the news that foreign bank has agreed to give Rs. 32 crores. In Kolleon area in my State Scheduled Castes live there—60,000 cultivable lands are there. If a loan of Rs. 4 or 5 crores is given to the State Government, land can be developed and rice can be obtained therfrom.

The development of agriculture and all these things depends upon the activities of the State Government. There is no proper control or supervision on the funds given by the Government. I have seen that Bihar Government has purchased cars with the funds given to them by the Centre for drought relief. The Government Auditor-General has given this in their report. I do not want to go into the details. The funds given for a particular purpose should be properly utilised.

Regarding sugar industry, we are getting lot of foreign exchange also. The manufacturing capacity of heavy industries is only 7 units for the whole country. There are about 60 licences given for the entire country and 13 or 14 licences are given to Andhra Pradesh. What has been going on for the last ten years is this. One society had collected Rs. 10 lakhs and stopped; another society had collected Rs. 5 lakhs and stopped. That is how these things are all going on. There is no financial assistance for the development in this sector, which is earning so much of foreign exchange. This is my respectful submission

People are saying so many things about the nationalisation of the sugar industry. All parties have agreed on that. The Andhra Government has published the figures regarding the recovery of the sugar factories. They have given figures regarding various cooperative and joint stock companies. In respect of some of these cooperative factories, the recovery is of the order of 10 per cent or 11 per cent whereas private factory is showing only 9 per cent to 9.5 per cent or something like that. I request that this figure may be got checked up. There is no proper supervision of the recovery of the private sector factories. This should be looked into.

And then, 75 per cent of any industry's requirement is being borrowed from these public financial institutions. 25 per cent is only being put by these so-called industrialists from Tata down to the small entrepreneur. By the time of completing the project what they are doing is, they are manipulating and taking back this 25 per cent starting one more industry with this capital. They give contracts to their own relatives and friends. This is what happens.

I have started a sugar factory on cooperative basis with Rs. 3 crores in my place, Bimadole. Now, other cooperatives are expected to spend Rs. 4-1/2 crores and at the present rate, this is stated to be Rs. 7 crores. Now, I do not know why these things should go on like this. There is lack of planning. Producer is separate; consumer is separate; there is no coordination. There is no coordination between the various Ministries—Finance, Planning and Agriculture.

What I suggest is this. Let there be producers' and consumers' cooperative societies; let us start with one or two examples. Let us have these producers-*cum*-consumers cooperative societies for foodgrains. What we now find is this that whatever benefit is there is not going to the grower. Our consumers are not getting the benefit. This situation should be remedied. I request the Minister to consider this situation seriously and the Minister should find out a way.

The next important point which I would like to deal with is this. After the nationalisation of the General Insurance, people expected good results. Officers in the General Insurance Department have represented several times to the Government. Mr. Rajani Patel has written to the Finance Minister in this regard, about the difficulties and the grievances of the officers of the General Insurance Department.

Sir, when I was coming, I think, on 26th, they surrounded me at the Vijayawada Station and they handed over to me this memorandum to be passed on to the Finance Minister. It is their legitimate grievance that they may be treated fairly as expected. They say that they have been treated lesser than the clerks, that is from Class III to Class IV. The Officers are, I think, getting less than even class III employees. That is their claim. I want to pass on this letter to the Finance Minister for his consideration. I can only bring this to his notice that this contains the grievances of these officers.

[SHRI K. SURYANARYANA]

I do want to go beyond this. I do not know whether there is any justification in what they have asked for. I have not gone through this. Now, I understand they have given a notice to go on strike in the General Insurance side on 14th May or so. I request the Government and, the Finance Minister, particularly, to take into consideration the gerievances of these staff and solve the same to the satisfaction of these people. At least I can say that they are doing better service to the people.

With these few words, I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for having given me this opportunity to speak. Once again I request the hon. Minister of Finance to reconsider the question of nationalisation of sugar industries about which all the other parties were making criticisms Even Shri Bosu criticised the Government for not doing anything in the matter.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I extend my full support to the Finance Bill.

During the last few years, our economy has gone into disarray with the result that there were unprecedented price rise in essential commodities. The Finance Minister has taken an effective step to curb the rise in price of essential commodities. We hope and trust that this stabilisation of prices will be maintained during this year also. The budget is realistic though it is negative in approach. The credit squeeze has resulted in the decline in money supply to the industrial sector. They are trying for more and more credit and are insisting that because of the curb in money supply to the private sector, there would be recession in the production of industrial goods. I do not share this pessimism of theirs. I feel that the industrialists and traders were indulging in speculative trades because of the easy supply of money from the scheduled banks. Now, that situation is no longer prevailing.

So far as boarding is concerned, the traders cannot resort to that at all because they will now be in a very tight position because there is no easy money supply. Therefore, they cannot indulge in speculative trading. The whole country has been divided into zones so far as movement of wheat is concerned and, therefore, there is a decline in price. In the markets of U.P. and Haryana, the prices have come down. I am reliably informed that it has come down to Rs.116 from Rs. 215 per quintal. Of course. if Rs. 105 have been fixed as the procurement price by Government, the market price would naturally be somewhat higher. It has come to Rs. 115 or Rs 116 But, our fears are that during the harvest season, the traders, the Government officials become parties to a conspiracy and they want that the cultivators should be forced to sell their wheat at a throw away price.

After the harvesting season is over and during the months of July—February they will be in in a position to dictate the market price of wheat The Finance Minister has to take effective measures to see to it that hoarding is not allowed and the maximum price at which the traders would be forced to sell must be fixed and there should be no black-market.

So far as the decline in the prices of essential commodities is concerned itis very much welcomed but the people who are living below the poverty line would not be benefited by the same as they have no money to purchase these articles. It is in this context that I said that the budget is negative in its approach though welcomed in other respects. The unemployment problem is rising by leaps and bounds. The unemloyed persons have no means to purchase these essential commodities. If there is general industrial boost then only the unemployed persons would get the jobs. The number of rural unemployed

people is rising by leaps and bounds and they are not getting even the job of a clerk or a peon. They have no other source of production except their own physical human labour and if that physical human labour gets no opportunity to get employed then wherefrom they will get money to purchase these essential commodities. In that respect the budget is strikingly and conspicuously absent in making no provision.

The prices have been arrested and economy brought under control and if these things are to be stabilised in the coming months then it is the most opportune time for the Government to make an outlay for this purpose so that these people may get jobs.

Now, I will take up another point. Because of the tightening of the credit facilities the middle-class people are not getting any loans from the banks. They are the worst sufferers on account of the credit squeeze policy of the Government of India. You may have credit squeeze policy against big industrial houses but you should not be very strict in the case of middle-class people. There should be some elasticity in your policy so that the really needy poor people may not suffer. Because of the credit squeeze these middle-class people have started approaching the private moneylenders. The scheduled banks were nationalised with the avowed objective of extending loan facilities to the middle classes who were being deprived of these facilities under the private banking system. They should be allowed to have loan facilities with the condition that their loans would be utilised for the productive purposes.If they are not utilised for productive purpose, do not give money from the banks to this class of persons. Their activity, their productivity should not be allowed to stagnate, because of lack of funds from the scheduled banks. So, a balance has to be struck between the curbs of credit policy and the availability of loans from the scheduled banks. Sir, we find that there is a complete Plan holiday in all the States. I have particular knowledge of my own home State, that is, U.P. No work is going on. No employment is being given. They have stopped constructing roads. They are not even maintained. If they are not getting any assistance from the Centre, or from their own resources, the result would be that all the roads, all the buildings, would be reduced to pieces and it would be very difficult to reconstruct them again, after a few years, if they are not maintained during these years. No schools are opened. No colleges are opened. Even money for the construction of tube wells is not made available. My submission is that during these last four years, no concrete steps have been taken. After all, we came here with the avowed object of removing poverty. Certainly, this movement of removal of poverty was arrested because of the Bangladesh war and also because of the unprecedented drought and famine conditions in various parts of the country. That situation was certainly grim. But, it is now improving. Therefore, the Finance Minister who is a great realist and who can well manage the affairs in the economic sphere would also do well to chalk out certain programmes. In this respect, it is heartening to note that more allocation of funds have been made for agriculture and for irrigation. Agriculture and industry are the bases of our economy. If the prices of agricultural commodities are stabilised, then, of course, we can also say that the prices of industrial goods would also be brought under control. But, up till now, there is no sign of decline in the prices of industrial goods. Textile goods are available in the market. In fact, there is a glut in the textile factories. But, nobody is going to purchase them because the people have no purchasing power now. Of course, the price of edible oil is coming down. This is very good. People would have edible oil at cheap

[SHRI B. R. SHUKLA]

rates. But, the labour must have some money in his packet. You have to put the money in his packet, not by way of charity, not by way of concession, but by giving him opportunity to work in fields and factories. If the prices of agricultural commodities are going to decline very sharply or very abruptly, it is going to affect not only the so called Kulak lobby or the big and rich farmers, but, it is also going to affect directly the agricultural labour because 70 per cent of the population in this country is dependent on agriculture. Either they work as labourers in the farms or they own land. So, if the agricultural prices come down abruptly, then. it means, the wages of agricultural labour would also come down, and therefore, we will not be able to improve his lot. As temporary measures, these anti-inflationary measures are all right. But, this should not be so drastic as to cut down all economic activities. Otherwise, I am afraid, there would be recession in industry and agriculture.

श्री रघु प्रताप सिंह (बाराबांकी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका हृदय से आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे वित्त-विधेयक, 1975 पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

वित्त विधेयक पर विचार करते समय हमारा ध्यान इस ओर जाना स्वाभाविक है कि हम देश में किस प्रकार के समाज की रचना करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि वित्त विधेयक के द्वारा जो हम नीति निर्धारित करते हैं, उसका देश की सामाजिक व्यवस्था पर प्रभाव होता है। किसी भी देश के समाज की संरचना के लिए उस देश का वित्त विधेयक बहुत महत्व पूर्ण विषय होता है।

माननीय सदन को ज्ञात है कि अखिल भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस की यह सदैव नीति रही है कि हमारे देश में जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताएं हैं, जो असमानताएं हैं, जो ना-बराबरी है, उनको समाप्त किया जाये। कांग्रेस नहीं चाहती कि देश में एक करोड़ जनता छप्पन प्रकार के व्यंजनों का रसास्वादन करे और दूसरी ओर 55 करोड़ जनता को दोनों समय का भोजन भी न मिले। कांग्रेस यह नहीं चाहती है कि देश में एक करोड़ जनता विभिन्न प्रकार के बहुमूल्य वस्त्रों से अपने को अलंकृत करे और दूसरी ओर 55 करोड़ जनता नंगी रहे। कांग्रेस यह नहीं चाहती है कि देश में एक करोड़ जनता ऊंची अट्टालिकाओं में रंगरेलियां मनाये और दूसरी ओर 55 करोड़ जनता झोंपड़ियों में अपना जीवन बसर करे। कांग्रेस यह भी नहीं चाहती है कि देश के एक करोड़ लोग विदेशों में अपनी चिकित्सा करायें और 55 करोड़ जनता को एक पैसे की औषधि भी न मिलने के कारण अपने जीवन से हाथ धोना पड़े।

कांग्रेस का इतिहास, परम्पराएं और उसके अब तक के कार्य जो रहे हैं, वे इस बात का ज्वलन्त उदाहरण हैं कि कांग्रेस ने सदैव इस बात को अपने ध्यान में रखा है।

लोक-सभा के मध्यावधि चुनाव में भी जनता के बीच जब हम गये तो हमने जनता को इस बात का वचन दिया था कि अगर हमारे दल को बहुमत मिलेगा, तो हम देश में वर्तमान सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताओं को समाप्त करेंगे। हमारे उस वचन पर जनता ने विश्वास कर के हमको भारी बहुमत प्रदान किया था। जहां तक मैं समझता हूं, हमारी पार्टी ने जो वचन दिया था, उस वचन का निर्वाह करने में हम पूर्ण रूप से सक्रिय और सचेष्ट हैं। प्रसन्नता की बात है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में सरकार ने इस दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाये

जैसे कि अभी भूमि सुधार के द्वारा देहाती क्षेत्रों की सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताओं को समाप्त करने की दिशा में कदम उठाये गये हैं। हमें विश्वास है कि भविष्य में शहरों में भी शहरी सम्पत्ति की सीमा और चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के द्वारा, हमने जनता को जो वचन दिया है, हम शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी इस तरह की विषमताओं को समाप्त करने की दिशा में शीघ्र ही कदम उठायेंगे।

देश की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है चीजों की बढ़ती हुई कीमतें। यह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है। शहरों में रहने वाले लोग समझते है कि इसका दोष किसानों पर है। परन्तु मैं माननीय सदन के सामने बहुत ही अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि देश के 90 प्रतिशत किसान निर्धन है। जो कुछ वे उत्पन्न करते है, व उसे तुरन्त बाजार मे ले जा कर बेचने के लिए विवश है। इससे बडे पूंजीपति और बडे सरमायेदार लोग कम कीमतों मे उनकी चीजों को ले कर बाजार में भारी कीमतों पर बेचते है। इस स्थिति को देश की जनता को समझना चाहिए और समझता हूं कि उस को देश की जनता समझती है और हमारी भारत सरकार भी उसको समझती है। नीतियों को निर्धारित करते समय इस बात को ध्यान में रखना आवश्यक है। आप जानते है कि किसान को प्राप्त होने वाली जो वस्तुएं हैं, वे उसको महंगी कीमतों पर मिलती है। अगर आज उसको खिचाव की जरूरत है, तो महंगी कीमत पर मिलेगा। अगर आज उसको बिजली की जरूरत है तो वह ऊंची दरों पर मिलेगी। शहर वाले जिन चीजों को उत्पन्न करते है, उनको वे महंगी कीमतों पर देहात वालों को देना चाहते है। किन्तु वे हमारे देहात के किसानों से यह आशा करते है कि वे जो चीजें पैदा करें उनको सस्ती कीमत पर दें। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व इस दिशा में बहुत बढ़ जाता है। सरकार को ऐसी नीति अपनानी चाहिए, जिससे शहरों और देहातों की जनता में सामंजस्य स्थापित हो सके।

देश में इस प्रकार की नीति निर्धारित होनी चाहिए कि हम किसी भी वर्ग के पीछे कोई कदम न उठायें। हमारे सामने एक आर्थिक ढांचा हो, एक आर्थिक स्वरूप हो। जब हम कोई नीति अपनाते है, तो हमारी दृष्टि मे यह होना चाहिए कि जब हमने देश में 18 एकड़ की सीलिंग निश्चित की है, तो 18 एकड़ की जमीन ही किसान की सम्पत्ति है और उसकी आय का साधन है। मेरे विचार से अब यह व्यवस्था आवश्यक हो गई है कि 18 एकड़ की भूमि का जो मूल्य होता है, भारतवर्ष मे किसी भी परिवार के पास उससे अधिक मूल्य की सम्पत्ति नही होनी चाहिए, 18 एकड़ भूमि मे जो आय होती है, उससे अधिक आय किसी परिवार की नहीं होनी चाहिए, यही सामाजिक न्याय होगा। यदि एक ओर हम देहात में सीलिंग करें और शहरो मे 5-स्टार होटल और बड़े-बड़े उद्योग खड़े करें, एक तरफ किसान का बेटा अपने बच्चों को शहर के स्कूल तक न पढा सके और दूसरी ओर शहरो के लोग, बड़े बड़े उद्योगों और फैक्टरियों के मालिक, अपने बच्चो को पढ़ाने के लिए विलायत, पैरिस और अमरीका भेजें, तो इसको सामाजिक न्याय नहीं कहा जा सकता है। हम समझते है कि सरकार को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। भारत की जनता, भारत की जनता है, चाहे वह देहात मे रहने वाली हो, चाहे शहर मे रहने वाली हो, चाहे काश्मीर मे रहने वाली हो, चाहे कन्याकुमारी मे रहने वाली हो, चाहे आसाम मे और चाहे गुजरात मे रहने वाली हो।

इधर सरकार ने अफसरों के सम्बन्ध मे जो कदम उठाये है, वे सराहनीय है। इसी प्रकार से देश मे जो चोरबाजार, जमाखोर और

[श्री रूद्र प्रताप सिंह]

काला बाजार करने वाले हैं, उनके विरुद्ध अब तक जो कार्यवाही की गई है मैं उसके लिए सरकार की सराहना करता हूं । लेकिन मैं बाअदब यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जितनी कार्यवाही की गई है, वह बहुत कम है । अभी बहुत सख्त कार्यवाही करने की जरूरत है । ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ जितनी जल्दी और जितनी सख्त कार्यवाही की जा सकती हो, उसे किया जाना चाहिए । देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था और हमारे आर्थिक ढांचे का सत्यानाश करने वाले यही बडे बडे पूंजीपति और सरमायेदार लोग हैं, जिन्होंने देश मे कीमतें बढ़ा रखी हैं । देश मे जमाखोरी, जखीरेबाजी, कालाबाजारी और ममंगलिंग करने वाले इन तमाम लोगों के विरुद्ध सख्त - से-सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए ।

इस वित्त विधेयक के द्वारा जो कर प्रस्तावित किये गये है, मैं उनकी सराहना करता हू, मगर इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि धनिकों पर जो कर लगाये गये हैं, वे बहुत कम है, उनकी दरें ऊंची होनी चाहिएं । जिस तरह से हम करों की दरें बढ़ा रहे है, मुझे लगता है कि अगर इसने धीरे-धीरे हम करो की दरें बढ़ायेंगे तो समाजवाद का जो कंपैशन, जो स्वरूप हमारे मस्तिष्क मे है, उसके आने मे 50 वर्ष लग जायेंगे । हमे लगता है कि इस दिशा मे हमे सख्ती से कदम उठाने चाहियें और करों की दरों मे वृद्धि करनी चाहिए, विशेष रूप से बडे धनी लोगों पर ।

इधर हमारी सरकार ने जब समाज-विरोधी शक्तियों के विरुद्ध सख्ती से काम करना शुरू किया तो देश की प्रति क्रियावादी दक्षिण पंथी, यथास्थितिवादी और पूंजीवादी शक्तियों ने मिल कर फिर से चाहा कि देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण पदा करें, जिसमें कांग्रेस सरकार देश में सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताओं को समाप्त करने की दिशा में जो महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठा रही है, उसमें बाधा उपस्थित हो । इसके साथ साथ श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण ने जिस प्रकार एक अन्दोलन का सहारा लिया और जो पूर्ण क्रान्ति की बात कही, उसके द्वारा उन्होंने देश में हिंसा और अराजकता का वातावरण पैदा किया है । उसके द्वारा उन्होंने देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण उत्पन्न कर दिया है, जिसमें न केवल हमारे समाजवाद को खतरा पैदा हो गया है, बल्कि लोक-तंत्र को भी खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है । हमें इस बात को भी गंभीरतापूर्वक समझना चाहिए ।

इस समय श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के अन्दोलन का उद्देश्य केवल यह है कि देश मे श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में जो कांग्रेस लोक-तंत्र, धर्मनिपेक्षता और समाजवाद की दिशामें अग्रसर हो ही है, उस पर कुठाराघात किया जाये । हमें उसके प्रति सजग रहना चाहिए । जब उन्होंने देशकी सेना और पुलिस को विद्रोह करने का आह्वान दे दिया है, तो उससे अधिक वे और क्या कर सकते थे । मैं समझता हू कि अब उनके पास शेष कुछ नही रह गया है और देश की जनता के सामने उनका चेहरा अब बिल्कुल बे-नकाब हो गया है

हमारे वित्त मंत्री की यह कठिनाई हो सकती है । भले ही वह बहुत सुन्दर ढंग से सुन्दर से सुन्दर बजट माननीय सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करें, तो भी अगर देश का दक्षिणपथी और प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियां श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के अन्दोलन के सहारे उन नीतियों और उन कार्यक्रमों मे बाधा उपस्थित करती हैं, तो हमारे उन कार्यक्रमों के तेजी से आगे बढ़ने में अनिवार्य रूप से बाधा आती है ।

मैं विश्वास करता हूं कि हमारी लोकप्रिय सरकार ने जिस प्रकार दृढ़ता के साथ देश में समाजवादी समाज की रचना करने का संकल्प कर रखा है, उसी दृढ़ता के साथ वह उस संकल्प को अवश्य पूरा भी करेगी ।

मैं अपनी बातों को इन शब्दों के साथ समाप्त करना चाहता हूं :

सफर करते हुए मंजिल-ब-मंजिल जा रहे हैं हम
मुझे यह सारी दुनिया कारवां मालूम पड़ती है

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North-East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while introducing the Finance Bill this morning. the Finance Minister stated that the declining trend in prices prior to the budget has not been reversed, that is the prices have not gone up. In conclusion he wanted to make out that as a result of the budgetary proposals, the prices have not gone up. But the test this time was not so much of arresting the rise in price because the whole-sale prices were already declining even prior to the budget. The test, therefore, this time was how far the budgetary proposals helped during the last eight weeks in hastening the downfall of the price. And there we find that the declining trend in prices has been slowed down and not hastened. We wanted the budgetary proposals to hasten, so that they can increase the rate of down-fall of the prices, and not to hold or just to slow down the declining rate. If this test is applied, well, we do feel that the budgetary proposals will need some kind of revision. This morning the Finance Minister announced some reliefs, probably with this intention. By giving certain reliefs, production is intended to go up which situation might again bring down the prices. I do welcome this intention but at the same time it is my considered view that it is inadequate. I am not referring to the direct taxation reliefs. They are also not impressive. I am referring to the excise duty proposals.

17.00 hrs.

I welcome the relief given on DMT, which will help the synthetic fibre industry. Relief to the extent of 50 per cent has been given on textured yarn. In the original proposal, duty was Rs. 20 per kg. Now it has been reduced to Rs. 10. It has also been stated that Government has dropped the proposal for levying duty on synthetic fabrics costing more than Rs. 15 per sq. m. This is all right.

But the fact remains whether it will curb the smuggling activities which have gone up during the last eight weeks. There was a calling attention in the House a week ago and the Minister of State for Finance said that prior to the budget the ratio of international prices to the indigenous prices was 1:3 which became 1:3.5 after the budget. I think this is not correct. The international prices have gone down to such an extent and the indigenous prices have risen to such an extent that the ratio has gone up from 1:5 to 1:10.

I want the Finance Ministry to check up how far this relief would curb the smuggling activities. I feel the relief is inadequate from this point of view. On the one hand, we are fighting against the smugglers through preventive measures like the MISA. On the other hand, our economic measures should not give an incentive to smuggling activties. We must take cognizance of the fall in prices in the international market. I feel smuggling would not be completely eliminated by this relief. I would like the Finance Minister to take this House into confidence as to the extent to which the smuggling activities would decrease by this relief. The handloom and powerloom weavers needed this relief very much. If the relief given is not adequate to curb the smuggling and protect the indigenous consumers, it should be revised and completely abolished.

I would take the other side of the relief—its impact on rayon filament yarn viscose filament yarn. The reduction of excise duty from Rs. 20 to Rs. 10 is not going to give much relief to the industry as such. The Finance Minister is aware of the critical position of the rayon yarn manufacturing industry. Today, out of 8 units in the country, three units are closed—one unit in Kerala, one unit in Calcutta and one unit in UP Kanpur. Out of 30,000 workers, more than 8000 wor-

[Shri Raja Kulkari]

kers are laid off. The industry is closed because an element of excise duty is involved. The enhanced excise duty as well as earlier duty itself was higher and that was the cause for the critical condition of the rayon manufacturing industry.

It is true that three years ago, this industry was the money spinner. It was earning profits, but for the last two years, the situation has changed. Both in the international market as well as domestic market, recessionary trends have already started for the last more than six to eight months. Ministry is aware that there was a time when lakhs of powerloom weavers were giving premium to the spinners. They were giving higher prices than what was stipulated under an Agreement. But that situation has changed and now the yarn is surplus. Therefore, this industry has the problem of survival and it wants more reliefs, not only in the enhanced duty. The enhanced duty should be completely abolished—but the pre-Budget duty should be brought down to 1973-74 level. After abolishing the present duty, they want the ban on export to be lifted because the yarn is surplus. Otherwise, more units would be closed and the industry would suffer. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to consider it from the production point of view because all budgetary proposals now have a test as to how far it acts as an incentive to production. Indirectly it helps in arresting the inflationary trend.

Therefore, if this rayon manufacturing industry is to survive and other units are not to be closed, it is necessary that the ban on the export should also be lifted. It may also earn more foreign exchange if it is allowed to export. Therefore, I would request that additional relief in the manner in which I have now suggested should be considered.

I would then come to another very important case, i.e. textiles. The excise has disturbed this industry to a large extent, production as well as prices and also employment. I would particularly draw attention to textile machinery manufacturing industry. The industry was expecting some credit facilities. In this connection, I am referring to an act of omission by the Finance Ministry. The act of omisison has been that the textile machinery manufacturers were also in a critical condition because their orders were booked, they supplied the orders but the payments were not made by the textile mills.

Now, these textile machinery manufacturers were producing machinery, supplied to the textile mills, worth Rs. 40 crores a year. Government told these textile machinery manufacturers: "Look, 103 mills have been nationalized. They need modernization. Therefore, you should double your capacity." And they doubled it; this year, i.e. during 1974-75, Rs. 70 crores to Rs. 80 crores worth of machinery was manufactured and supplied to the textile mills in the private sector as well as in the public sector. Now, bills worth about Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 20 crores are pending, because the banks are not giving them credit.

The banks are not giving credit because the IDBI is not giving rediscounting facilities to them. There are no re-discounting facilities. When the industries went to the Reserve Bank, the latter said that Government must come out with budgetary assistance; otherwise it cannot give further allocation to the IDBI for re-discounting facilities to the commercial banks for the purpose of discounting of these bills. This is where this industry is facing crisis.

This industry is very important, because it will affect the modernization programme, part from the 4 or 5 units in this industry which are in a very critical stage. I would, therefore, request the Finance Minister to consider some kind of a budgetary allocation, because capital financing is a necessary thing; and the budget must provide, the Finance Bill must provide,

some specific allocation which goes through the budgetary allocation, so that the Reserve Bank of India can allocate further funds to the IDBI which, in its turn, can make available the re-discounting facilities for the purchase and discounting of these bills i.e. bills of the textile machinery industry. I hope that the Finance Minister will consider this proposal also.

I would now come to a third proposal of mine. I now come to the beedi industry. This is an employment-oriented industry. This is a rural industry. There was a complete silence from the Finance Minister this morning towards such a very basic industry. There is the proposal to levy one rupee per thousand beedis manufactured and sold under a brand name. Such a proposal is not new. Even as far back as 13 or 14 years ago, Government did try to bring in such a proposal, to have a levy on the manufacturing of beedis. And with a little experience, Government had to withdraw it, because it was not manageable. Government had lost the revenue. The purpose was not served; and unfair practices and corrupt practices started. A similar experience is likely to be repeated this time as well. This time, it is further complicated, because the Government have reduced the duty on tobacco from Rs. 4.60 to Rs. 3; and now they want to make up that loss, viz. Rs. 8 crores by levying this duty on the beedis manufactured. Beedi-manufacture is being done in villages, for remote villages. The manufacture is done in inaccessible villages, where these officers will go. One does not know how far they will give correct reports about the assessment and the manufacturing activities. And what about the cost involved in collection. One does not know what exactly will be the outcome, both by way of revenue and of the experience that the Government would get. But I would like the Government to learn some lessons from the past and re-consider its attitude in regard to continuing this levy of rupee one on 1,000 beedies manufactured. When bidi is facing competition from machine-made cigarettes it is being levied with this excise duty. Since the tendu leaf price has also gone up, bidi is becoming uneconomical to the manufacturers, and if this happens it will lead to all sorts of corrupt practices. So, I am requesting the Finance Minister to give thought to this. I am sure in his reply he will come out with relief to the bidi manufacturers.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Chairman, I welcome the proposals contained in the Finance Bill. The fresh taxation and the rest of them put together, borrowing and loan repayment, will bring into the kitty about Rs. 10,000 odd crores: to be exact, Rs. 10,767 crores will be coming in, of which the tax revenue will be Rs. 5,458 crores. Of course, there will be a non-tax revenue of Rs. 1,656 crores.

While presenting the Finance Bill, though the details we might have found it difficult to comprehend, one of the things which the hon. Minister was good enough to indicate was that there is arrest of price rise and that the reduction in respect of wholesale prices will have already started to assert themselves, to reflect themselves, in regard to the retail prices. It is a fact that all over the country there are certain clear-cut trends that the price rise has been stayed. Since these trends have been in evidence for the last five to six months, couple with a good rabi harvest, I have a feeling that this combination which we have of a good rabi harvest with the resultant comparatively comfortable situation with regard to food, and the resultant fall in the wholesale level of prices, if we make full use of this favourable situation, and if the forthcoming monsoon during the year 1975 does not prove to be very unpredictable or rather adverse, this can on a broad economic base be said to be a

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year in which we will have turned the corner. But there are quite a few its" and 'buts' of uncertain conditions at the international level and the vagaries of nature. I do hope that there can be a sort of continuity in regard to some of the policies which have been enunciated by the Finance Minister since he assumed this portfolio.

I do feel that there is no difference between the credit that is given for a productive purpose and the credit that is given for a distributive purpose. The credit policy of the nationalised banks has been characterised as being very harsh, but it could have been more harsh, or rather there should be a differential. For instance, somebody is a wholesale in respect of oilseeds, somebody is a distributor of vegetable oils, somebody is a distributor of other commodities and somebody else is simply holding stocks and is entirely in the distributive trade. There would be no harm if he is made to pay a higher rate of interest on the loans which he takes either by hypothecating or by pledging his goods merely for the purpose of distributing them as and when the consumer demand asserts itself. Actually there would be pressure on him not to stockpile the goods. But if construction work, if productive work were to suffer for want of credit, then this credit squeeze will directly affect the production programme.

Five years ago the sum total of black money in this country was estimated to be Rs. 1,400 crores. Will not the mere fact that finance is not available from banks or institutions except at a higher rate of interest leave the entire economy at the mercy of the people who are controlling the purse strings of black money? Will they not have a greater say in the economy of the country? I would, therefore, request the Finance Minister to re-examine the credit squeeze policy when it comes to advancing finance for the purposes of production. For that I need not always take the big oligopolistic sector. As pointed out by Shri B. R. Shukla, road construction has stopped because the contractor is not able to borrow from the bank. The work in respect of construction of schools, hospitals, wells and so many other things has also stopped simply because the interest rates are as high as one-fifth of the cost which cannot be borne. Therefore, let the Finance Ministry, at no stage, come in the way of production, and if they do that, we will have turned the corner.

As far as direct taxes are concerned, a very small fragment of about 4 million people are paying direct taxes. It does not affect the common man. About 96 per cent of our population is not affected by the direct taxes. As far as indirect taxes are concerned, they do affect the common people. It is in regard to the utilisation of these funds that we take objections. it is not in regard to the collection of taxes that we take objections. I think, it is in respect of the administrative expenditure or it is in respect of the welfare and other construction work undertaking by the Government, both at the Centre as well as in the State, that the proper utilisation of the funds which go through the budgetar chhannel, is one of the things which affect the common people. It is also in respect of the wasteful expenditure that people take objections in this country. So, it is not a receipt side of the Budget with which this Finance Bill is principally concerned: it is regarding the expenditure side with which this Finance Bill is concerned. It is not a question of collection of money; it is a question of utilisation of this money. In this, I feel that the system of bureaucracy which we have adopted 27 years ago, whether at the district level or at the State level, is absolutely incompetent. The institution of Comptroller & Auditor General that we have created under the Constitution, which is expected to keep a watch over the utilisation of money or expenditure, has proved to be absolutely worthless.

In this regard, I will give you a simple instance. There was a report recently in the paper that an old woman after 20 years could not get the pension of her husband. Her husband died 20 years back. Some employees in some Government department in the Defence took 20 years for sanctioning this pension which might come to Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 or at the most Rs. 50/-. For this pension of Rs. 30|-if you take the costing data in preparing that file, you will find how many man days have been lost by your institution of the Comptroller and Auditor General. It will come to thousands and thousands of rupees. We may raise an objection for Rs. 2/- in a particular case. If you sell that thick file in *rudi*, you will get Rs. 2|-. But you can see how much money you have spent in preparing that file.

Today, we are trying to manage industries in the public sector, in the joint sector, in the national sector and in the State sector.

Sir, as soon as I say something in regard to our economy, the objections begin to sprout like nine pins. When I say something about the capacity to manage our economy, I begin to see a certain amount of objections being raised. What I am saying is, unless you are able to fashion your tools for controlling your expenditure by means of a constitutional amendment, if you can unless you give more expertise and make your instrumen... and the institutions which deal with your economy more suited for the contemporary situation where we are undertaking more and more responsibility, you will not get the results.

The only other point that I would like to make out is this. I do not think my credentials as a socialist need a certificate from some of those people who go on bandying themselves as socialists wherever they may be. I am quoting article 39 of the Constitution—the Directive Principles:

> "The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—
>
> * * * *
>
> (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth, and means of production to the common detriment...."

Before that, it says:

> "(b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;"

Yesterday I was very much happy to see the hon. Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies who is directly concerned with guiding the policy of industrial expansion as well as regulation in our country coming out very ably with his thesis of managerialism. It is neither socialism nor capitalism. He said, you take each institution, each situation, and manage it properly; see to it that it comes out of the red, becomes productive and increases production. He also said, at that time, "I do not have the means. I have the means to curtail production through the process of licensing. But I do not have the means and the wherewithal to deal with the private sector to see to it that it increases production in the direction in which the society wants."

Today, I was surprised to hear from him that there is some Company, whether it is Philips or any other foreign Company—let the Company be blown up; I am not concerned about it; if it is a foreign Company, you Indianise it, go ahead with it; if it is a anti-national Company, you nationalise it—there is a unit which is producing more and he has not got the powers to punish that Company. You cannot talk through both sides of your mouth simultaneously, one

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thing on Tuesday and the other thing on Wednesday.

What I am saying is, if there is going to be a consistency in the economic policies of this Government—I am saying from the pit of my heart—for heaven's sake, you be consistent. The time has come when we will have to bring the entire thing under a common canopy. Let us regulate all sectors and direct them towards one thing, that is, production. If you have got surplus, you export it, like, what the Japanese did in 1939 or prior to that. But produce more. I am surprised to note that in the entire Directive Principles of State Policy, in our entire Indian Constitution, the word "production" has never been used. It is a shame. We are talking of a sort of a socialist economy. I am quite convinced that until and unless we have a socialist discipline, until and unless we have a socialist way of thinking and producing more, this socialism is not going to come. For heaven's sake, let your Finance Bill, let your every project and programme, be towards increasing production. We will take care subsequently how well it is distributed.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): It is a pity that everybody talks of socialism, even persons who do not know what socialism means....

SHRI B. V. NAIK: This is nobody's monopoly.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Socialism does not mean mere production alone. Production is not the criterion of socialism. I do not want to get into the controversy as to what socialism is. I am one of those who believe that we are not living in a socialistic society. I do not want to claim that we are living in a society which is a socialistic society. We are living in an economic society which is often called the mixed economy. It is not a socialist economy. I would not now go into the philosophy or the definition of this and the evils of the mixed economy. I have always held that the mixed economy contains all the evils of capitalism and will never help in achieving a socialistic society or progress.

The present conditions of the country, specially our economic conditions in the international arena are better. Last year the prophets of doom said that our economy was going to worsen, that this developing country, as the other developing countries, might not be able to overcome the severe economic crisis. We have now seen that all over the world all the capitalist countries—except the socialist countries, have been shaken by the economic crisis and it is having its repercussions in this country also.

In this very House when Bills regarding Compulsory Deposit Scheme and other things were introduced, Government was attacked and criticised. Now the Government's thinking has proved to be correct. Its efforts have given fruits. The different operations conducted by the Government to control inflation have succeeded, and I would like to congratulate the Finance Ministry on this.

First of all I must say that the Government's operations against smuggling and black money have yielded results. When Government came out with MISA to arrest the smugglers and with constant raids to unearth black money, Government was criticised in this House. Many of our friends sitting on the other side made it a big propaganda against the Government and they even tried to defend the smugglers by opposing the MISA. We now see in the country today that the inflation has been controlled. People are afraid of keeping black money with them. The use of MISA has completely stopped the smuggling operations. Raids into the houses of big people who were transacting in black money have given the

expected results. Now the rich people who were worshiping black money and who were having black money in their puja rooms are afraid of keeping the black money any more. This is one side of the operation to check inflation.

The other side, namely, the credit squeeze, has also given the expected results. Of course, the industries may suffer. But there is no more scarcity. We were hearing in this House that dalda was not available, baby food was not available, there was scarcity everywhere, but today all these things are available in the market. How? Is it that the production of these things has gone up in a day? Is it that one fine morning, the production of baby food and dalda has gone up? It is because of the efforts of the Government. There is no black money or bank credit to hold these essential items. The credit squeeze has given a handle to the Government to control our economy. There is no longer scarcity in the country, things are available in plenty. It is a because of the efforts of the Government and one of the major effort was credit squeeze But I appeal to the Government not to use the credit squeeze indiscriminately, they should be some discretion. There are certain industries like the small scale industries which need help and incentives. They are suffering today because of the indiscriminate use of credit squeeze.

There is another point. The Compulsory Deposits Scheme as well the freeze on dividends will give the desired result. I want to appeal to the Government to stick to all these efforts.

Recently, the hon. Minister, Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee admitted in the other House, I believe, that the smugglers are coming up again. This is because there is slackness.

I do not want to criticise the judiciary, but it is rather frightening that the Delhi High Court has gone to the extent of saying that they would not allow the Government to go in appeal. They simply released the smugglers on a small technical ground forgetting the whole socio-economic facts and the impact that it will create. They are completely forgetting the facts by asking the Government to release the topmost smugglers. I do not know, what this justice of the judiciary is. I know, it is unfair to use this forum to criticise the judiciary and their independence, but the order of the High Court to release Mr. Bakhia and some of the top ranking smugglers without any condition, and not allowing the Government to go in appeal to the Supreme Court has given rise to a suspicion on the attitude of the High Court towards the smugglers and the economic offenders. I do not want to quote what the people think about it. I would like to say that the High Court and the judiciary cannot get away from the social mainstream of this country. They cannot close their doors and remain inside the court room and say th they do not know, what is happening ourside and that they will simply interpret the law. Definitely, they knw, what offences have been committed by the economic offenders. Definitely, they must know, what the smugglers are doing in this country and creating havoc and making all kinds of rapes on the Indian economy. Yet the judiciary comes forward to defend or protect the smugglers. It is a shameful act of the judiciary. I do not want to say and make allegations against the judiciary; I am not doing it. But they should see, what the MISA is meant for? I can understand, if it is used against political prisoners, but these are economic offenders.

I would like to know from the Minister, what is his remedy for this? What is it that you have thought about it? You said in Calcutta, that

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it is a serious matter. Do you want to drop that statement? Are you going to stop the operations against the smugglers? What are you thinking and what are your specific proposals? You may not spell it out, but I want you to act and continue your operations to unearth black money.

I am very happy and I want to cangratulate the Government and the Income-tax Department and the enforcement agencies for their consistent efforts to unearth black money. I want them to continue it, and unearth black money.

I would say that the black money is not something to be stored somewhere It is generating at every point and every minute because of the control and the hoarding. I can just give you one example of super cement. Government have introduced a system of super cement. There is no control on super cement There is no fixed price. Even if it is ordinary cement, they will say, it is super cement It would generate black money It can be given at any price There is no fixed price. There are different ways of hoarding and creating black money.

The point is, merely raiding the houses will not stop the black money. You have to stop the generation of the black money as well as the avenues where the black money is spent. Apart from these raids, what are your proposals to plug the loopholes and the avenues of the black money? There are so many avenues for investing black money. If you have one lakh of rupees of black money, you can spend in an hour. There is nobody to check. In so many ways black money can be generated. So far you are not checking the generating point as well as the expenditure point. Unless and until you do that, I believe you will not be able to completely check black money in this country. I think the Minister will think over this point

I would like to raise some other issues which the excise duty has created in my State. In my State there are Bidi workers in thousands and they are mostly concentarted in three districts of Cannanore, Trivandrum and Calicut. Then, Sir, in coir industry half a million workers are employed. Another thing. In my State there is a co-operative society of famous writers like Tagazhi Sivasankara Pillai, the writer of Chemmeen and Keshav Dev and many other old famous writers They have formed a co-operative society, the first and a unique one in the country and I believe, in the whole of Asia. Now, you have introduced an excise duty on this and films. I congratulate and appreciate the intention of the Minister that we should help regional films like Bengali, Telugu, Kannada and so on. But your efforts have been defeated by one clause You said—15 prints no excise duty. All right, very good But from the 16th, you want excise duty for all the 16 together. It is a foolish idea. I do not know who made it .

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: You have not seen the amendment?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Thank you for the amendment. I have not seen it.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The *status quo* is maintained.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Then it is going back to 12 prints. You can give for 15 I want it to be maintained at 15 prints and for the rest, the excise duty should be not on all, but on each one of them. I am interested in the development of the regional film industry, not alone the Malayalam films, I am even for Punjabi films for my friend, Mr. Mahajan's sake.

In respect of coir, I think the total duty they will collect on a turn-over of Rs. 30 crores will be only Rs.

10,000. For collecting this Rs. 10,000, you have to spend a lakh of rupees on salaries and allowances of the establishment. It is going to affect the co-operative societies. You are advancing—the central government or the Finance Ministry are advancing large sums to the co-operative sector and by this duty you are not helping them to grow and compete with the private sector. I, therefore, appeal to the Finance Minister to withdraw this excise duty on coir. Then, why do you make a levy on learning? Let us at least read some good books. A co-operative society of writers in Kerala has brought out thousands of books. This co-operative is a unique one in the whole of Asia. Now, you have introduced a levy on learning. I am so sorry to think that you are against learning. I want you to withdraw this excise duty on coir, learning and bidi.

Lastly I would like to go into the foreign exchange trade in the country. There are many ways through which valuable foreign exchange is drained out of the country. In the name of promotion of exports, I say, there is the biggest fraud going on. If you have licences and if you want to regularise the licences, I will export and nobody is there to check. Whether you are exporting or not, there is no check and this is the biggest fraud going on in the name of exports. Even foreign monopoly groups are allowed to expand. I asked a question and Mr. Pai said, 'I am helpless.' I do not know how the Government is pleading helplessness. A foreign monopoly group expands its capacity three times, from 8 million to 24 million and yet, the Government say, 'We are helpless'. On account of this, 2000 indigenous manufacturers are suffering and facing closure. Have the Government no method and no law to prevent the expansion of these foreign monopoly groups without Government permission? Are you not ashamed of the situation?

Lastly, a word about incentives. You will be surprised to know about incentives. Import licences are given and there are many other incentives given to these export houses. I do not dispute it. But this has been misused. It is selling in the market. They sell it to the monopoly houses, the monopoly export houses. In case a small man sells, he will be prosecuted. But the big export houses go scot-free. What is the purpose of giving incentive licences? Why don't you stop it? I can point out the example of the engineering industry. They are exporting some engineering items. This is completely a mis-use. Why cannot we stop it?

I take an example of Engineering Industry. They are exporting and they are getting import licence as well as incentive to the tune of 2000 per cent. The Textile Industry are getting incentive of about 300 per cent.

You are completely ignoring industries which are giving foreign exchange. Take for instance marine industry. We are exporting marine items worth about Rs. 93 crores but we are not getting any incentive. This has to be looked into.

In Kerala there is the problem of tanker berth. Our Shipping Corporation has purchased three tankers of about 1.6 lakh tonnes costing about Rs. 105 lakhs. But where to anchor it? I am not against the purchase of these tankers. In Cochin there should be super tanker berth. The Prime Minister declared in Cochin that tanker berth will be provided but the case has been squeezed in the Secretariat and the Yojna Bhavan. I appeal to the Minister to see that super tanker berth should be given. I hope the Minister will consider this and withdraw levy and give us super-tanker berth.

श्री चन्द्र-शेखरी (हापरस) : सभापति महोदय, हमारा देश आर्थिक दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। पिछड़ा हुआ तो वह और भी बहुत से क्षेत्रों में है, जिस में सामाजिक क्षेत्र का पिछड़ापन और असमानता मेरे जैसे शोषित इन्सान को बहुत खटकती है, लेकिन चूंकि आज सदन में वित्त विधेयक पर बहस हो रही है, इसलिए मैं देश के आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन और आर्थिक असमानता को आधार बना कर अपनी चर्चा सीमित करूंगा।

आजादी के सतईस साल के बाद आज भी देश की 22 करोड़ जनता— जब मैं 22 करोड़ जनता की बात कहता हूं, तो उस का मतलब है इस देश की 40 फ़ीसदी जनता—का जीवन-स्तर गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे है। गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के जीवन स्तर का अर्थ यह है कि हमारे देश में 22 करोड़ लोग आज भी फुटपाथों पर, सड़कों पर या कहीं स्टेशन पर सोते है, उन को एक पेट भोजन भी पूरी तरह से नहीं मिल पाता है, उन्हें पहनने को कपड़ा भी नहीं मिलता है, उन की शिक्षा तथा चिकित्सा का तो कहना ही क्या। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमारे देश की आर्थिक नीति इतनी दोषपूर्ण और दूषित है कि उस की वजह से देश का गरीब, पिछड़ा, शोषित, सर्वहारा समाज का इन्सान आज भी अच्छी तरह से अपना जीवन-यापन नहीं कर पा रहा है।

आजादी के बाद जहां हम ने उद्योग, विज्ञान, टैक्नालोजी और अन्य बहुत से क्षेत्रों में उन्नति की है, वहां हम ने आर्थिक क्षेत्र में भी उन्नति की है। लेकिन इस का लाभ देश के अवाम को, देश की गरीब जनता को, नहीं मिल पाया है। मैं मानता हूं कि देश में 1947 के बाद बहुत सी औद्योगिक इकाइयां कायम की गई हैं। ऐसे बहुत से लोग, जिन की हैसियत 10 रुपये की भी नहीं थी, हजारपति बने, जो हजारपति थे, वे लखपति बने; जो लखपति थे, वे करोड़पति बन गये, और जो करोड़पति थे, वे अरबपति बन गये। यह जो अर्थ या धन का सर्कुलेशन है वह कुछ गिने-चुने लोगों और परिवारों तक सीमित है।

अगर आप आज देहात में पिछड़े इलाकों में जायें तो जो लोग आर्थिक दृष्टि से परेशान है, चिन्तित है, उन की हालत को देख कर आपकी आंखों में आंसू आ जायेंगे। अगर दूर जाने का मौका न मिले, तो यहां दिल्ली में ही आप देख सकते हैं कि एक तरफ तो गगन-चुम्बी अट्टालिकायें बनी हुई है, और दूसरी तरफ़ उन्हीं के नीचे ऐसी झोंपड़ियां बनी हुई है, जिन में एक एक झोंपड़ी में पूरा परिवार रहता है, और उस परिवार में पति-पत्नी और बच्चे आदि सभी लोग होते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech on the next day.

17.58 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: RECOGNITION OF PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH VIETNAM

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs will make a statement on the recognition of Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the House will recall, while speaking on the discussion on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of External Affairs, the Foreign Minister said that the Government was watching the changing situation in Vietnam and that we would do the right thing at the right time. The right time seems to have arrived. The erstwhile Preseident of South Vietnam, General Minh, has handed over the administration of South Vietnam to the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

I should like to inform the Honourable Members that the Government of India has decided to accord immediate diplomatic recognition to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. We have instructed our Charged' Affaires in Hanoi to convey the recognition to the Representative of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam there. Government has also decided to advise the Consul-General of South Vietnam in New Delhi that his Mission has to be terminated forthwith and that he should leave India as soon as possible, unless he declares allegiance to the Provisional Revolutionary Government and the Provisional Revolutionary Government accepts him as their representative in India.

The people and the Government of India rejoice over the successful conclusion of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people for independence. The House will no doubt share with me its gratification at this happy culmination of the struggle of the people of South Vietnam and the inevitable victory of the forces of nationalism over attempts to undermine them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. on the 2nd May, 1975.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 2, 1975/Vaisakha 12, 1897 (Saka).

MGIPMD—L—696 LS—19-6-75—978.